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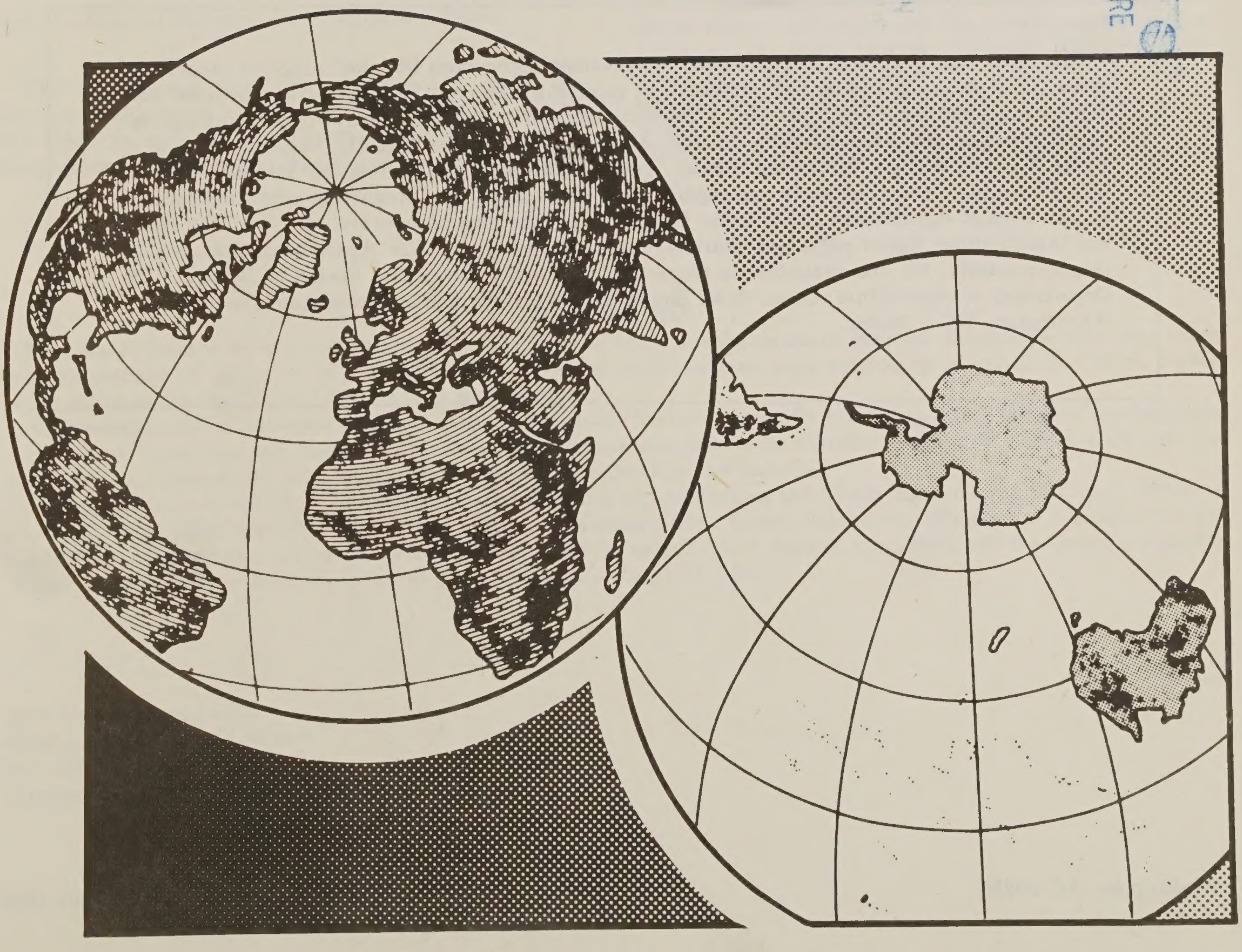
Agricultural Situation: Western Europe

Review of 1980 and Outlook for 1981



WESTERN EUROPE AGRICULTURAL SITUATION: REVIEW OF 1980 AND OUTLOOK FOR 1981. Western Europe Branch, International Economics Division, Economics and Statistics Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture. Supplement 4 to WAS-24. Approved by the World Food and Agricultural Outlook and Situation Board.

ABSTRACT

In 1980, Western Europe agricultural production was up 5 percent from 1979 and 3 percent from trend. Overall crop output was above 1979 and the grain crop set a new record. Livestock production gained marginally in 1979 and growth in the sector is likely to continue slow. Farm input costs rose at a greater rate than farm prices leading to a reduction in net farm incomes in 1980.

Surplus production and growing budgetary expenditures continued to hinder EC policymakers in 1980. The EC's farm price package will allow an average price rise of 9.6 percent for the 1981/82 commodity marketing years.

While the economic recession may have bottomed out in early 1981, growth will resume slowly. U.S. agricultural trade with Western Europe totaled $11.7 billion in 1980 but will be up only marginally in 1981.

KEYWORDS: Agricultural production, European Community, policy, prices, farm income, trade, Western Europe.

This report was generated as part of the International Economics Division's ongoing program of agricultural situation and outlook analysis and reporting. The program's regularly scheduled publications include: the *World Agricultural Situation and Outlook* published three times annually; regional situation and outlook reports on Asia, Africa and the Middle East, the People's Republic of China, Eastern Europe, the Soviet Union, Western Europe, and the Western Hemisphere published annually; indices of world and regional food and agricultural production published annually; the *Foreign Agricultural Trade of the United States* published bi-monthly; the *Food Aid Needs and Availabilities Report* published quarterly; and the *Outlook for U.S. Agricultural Exports* published quarterly. All are available on request from the Economics and Statistics Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Room 0054, South Building, 14th and Independence Avenue, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20250.

Washington, D.C. 20250 June 1981

WEIGHT AND MEASURE REFERENCES

The metric system is used in this report, unless otherwise indicated. The following are conversions to the U.S. system of weights and measures: 1 hectare equals 2.471 acres; 1 metric ton, 2,204.6 pounds; 1 kilogram, 2.2046 pounds; 1 liter, 1.0567 quarts; and 1 hectoliter, 26.418 gallons.

TERMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ACP's—African, Caribbean, and Pacific states participating in the Lome Convention that regulates economic relations between these countries and the European Community.

EC—European Community, also referred to as the Community. An economic and customs union of six original members—Belgium, Luxembourg, France, Italy, West Germany, and the Netherlands, as well as Denmark, Ireland, and the United Kingdom (U.K.), which joined in January 1973, and Greece, which became the tenth member on January 1, 1981.

CAP—Common Agricultural Policy of the European Community.

GATT—General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

Unit of Account (u.a.)—Prior to April 9, 1979, the standard value used by the EC for transactions within the CAP. In mid-March 1979, the agricultural unit of account was equal to about $1.60. A different unit, called the European unit of account (EUA), was introduced in 1975. Its value in relation to the dollar is announced daily, and it is generally worth more than the agricultural unit of account.

European Monetary System (EMS)—A common monetary arrangement for the Community that was implemented in March 1979; includes credit mechanisms and compulsory intervention to ensure greater stability of European exchange rates.

European Currency Unit (ECU)—The core of the EMS, the ECU serves as the monetary denominator for the exchange rate, credit, and intervention mechanisms of the EMS. On April 9, 1979, the ECU became the standard value for transactions within the CAP—including the determination of support prices, import levies, and export subsidies. The value of the ECU is calculated from a weighted basket of all EC member currencies, identical to the basket used for the EUA and equal to about $1.21 at the end of March 1981.

Green rate of exchange—The exchange rate used to convert ECU's into national currencies (and vice versa) in all financial and commercial transactions covered by the CAP.

Green money, green currency (e.g., green pound, green lira)—Indicates the use of green rates of exchange for CAP purposes.

Monetary Compensatory Amounts (MCA)—Border taxes or subsidies that offset the divergence between the green rate of exchange and the actual market rate of exchange. For those countries in which currencies have depreciated, MCA's (negative MCA's) act as subsidies on imports and taxes on exports. For those countries in which currencies have appreciated, MCA's (positive MCA's) act as a tax on imports and a subsidy on exports.

FOREWORD

This report focuses on major agricultural, economic, and trade developments in Western Europe, an area that takes over 22 percent of the value of U.S. agricultural exports. Contributions were written by Marshall H. Cohen, James Lopes, Stephen Sposato, Miles Lambert, and Ruth Elleson.

Acknowledgement is extended to the Foreign Agricultural Service, especially the agricultural attaches who supplied much of the basic data and background information through comprehensive situation reports on each country and the EC. Previous issues of this publication also provided helpful background material.

This publication is one of seven regional/country reports supplementing the World Agricultural Situation, which is published three times a year; WAS-24, was released in January 1981. Other regional/country reports are published for the Western Hemisphere, Africa and West Asia, Asia and Oceania, Eastern Europe, the USSR, and the People's Republic of China. This report is based on information available as of April 13, 1981.

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Summary

Western Europe's agricultural production index (1969-71=100) for 1980 was up 5 percentage points from 1979 and 3 percentage points above the long term trend. The crop sector, accounting for about 38 percent of the output, expanded by 5.4 percent. Benefiting from favorable weather, Western Europe harvested a record-large grain crop in 1980. Grain area was up only marginally from 1979, but yields were higher because of favorable growing conditions for winter grains and increased plantings of higher yielding varieties of wheat and barley.

Weather conditions during the fall and winter of last year were favorable for grains in most countries of Western Europe, except Spain and Portugal, which had a severe drought. Grain production in 1981 will likely be below last season's record. Nevertheless, in Northern Europe and the EC, prospects for another large crop are good. In Southern Europe, grain will be sharply down, almost entirely because of very poor crop prospects in Spain and Portugal.

Most other crops fared well in 1980, with production generally exceeding 1979. Despite large surpluses in many Western European countries, sugar beet production remained high, only 2 percent below the 1977 record. The Community's sugar beet area expanded, but less favorable yields caused some drop in the EC's production. Reduced world supplies and higher sugar prices will likely induce a further expansion in Western Europe's sugar area and production in 1981. The Community's sugar

beet area is expected to be up 5 percent, despite a drop in production quotas eligible for support prices.

The outlook for the potato crop in Western Europe is mixed, but output is likely to continue to fall in 1981—for the fifth consecutive year. Cotton area may continue to expand in both Spain and Greece, the only notable producers. Tobacco production, however, is not likely to change much from the 1980 reduced level. Better yields should offset an anticipated 7-percent drop in tobacco acreage.

Western Europe maintained a relatively sound real rate of economic growth through the 1970's. The growth rate dropped somewhat in 1980, to 1 percent, and is expected to fall again in 1981—possibly to zero growth. Consumer prices, which were moderately under control in the late 1970's, got out of hand in 1980. Although the 1981 forecast is for a smaller rate of inflation, it will remain in or close to double digits. Unemployment continues bleak, and the balance of payments will remain in deficit for most of Western Europe, even though the deficit will be somewhat smaller than 1980.

The net effect of last year's poorer economic indicators, particularly reduced growth in personal income and double digit inflation, led to decreased consumption. In 1981, per capita meat consumption is expected to show little change from last year—a marked contrast to the rather steady growth of 1 to 1.5 percent a year during the 1970's.

Livestock output in 1980 continued its upward trend, but the rate of increase, 2.3 percent, was less than half the growth in the crops sector. In addition to sluggish demand in domestic markets, livestock output was slowed by the rapid escalation of production costs. Only some buoyancy in the export markets, particularly for poultry, maintained a slightly positive stimulus to increased production.

Real net farm income in most Western European countries declined in 1980. Despite a record output of several principal commodities and generally higher product prices, sharp increases in input expenditures more than offset revenue gains. In addition, the gap between real incomes in farm and non-farm sectors widened. The EC countries averaged an 11-percent increase in input costs in 1980. As in 1979, the sharp rise in 1980 fuel costs was the single most important factor behind the income drop.

Although the rise in feed prices was not a significant factor in higher total input costs, the livestock/feed price ratios for hogs and cattle deteriorated. Higher relative feed grain and protein meal prices are expected to give little relief to the price/cost squeeze in 1981.

Surplus production and the growing costs of the EC's agricultural price support policy continued to plague agricultural policymakers in 1980. The budget/-agricultural surplus problem put more stress on the CAP than at any other time since its inception in 1962. The EC Commission was requested to propose a more permanent solution to the budget problem, but the CAP is at the heart of the difficulties. Although the Commission did not come up with a permanent answer it did recommend alterations to the Community's agricultural policy. The most significant recommendation was that producers should become more financially responsible for the cost of disposing of surplus production. This concept, known as co-responsibility, is already underway to a modest extent in the sugar and milk sectors, and the Commission proposed in the 1981/82 farm price package to extend the principle to other sectors—cereals, oilseeds, olive oil, processed fruit and vegetables, tobacco, and beef.

The early approval (April 1) of the farm price package came somewhat as a surprise, considering that the final agreement had to be a workable synthesis of EC budget constraints and the legitimate concerns of producers about the protection of farm incomes. The consensus of the Agricultural Ministers centered on an average price increase of 9.6 percent. The increase is the largest given to EC farmers since 1975, and, while it seems a movement away from the policy of price restraint in recent years, it just offset the 9-percent drop in real farm incomes in 1980. More importantly, however, the "reform" of the CAP was postponed another year, thereby delaying co-responsibility in almost all sectors.

Based on trade data from most Western European countries for the greater part of 1980, the deficit in agricultural trade appears to have been significantly reduced. This year, the outlook for agricultural trade will be influenced by several key economic and agricultural factors. On the economic front, Western European economies will grow less in 1981, providing little stimulus to additional imports.

On the agricultural side, rising self-sufficiency rates and increased use of feed grain substitutes (including U.S. shipments of corn gluten feed and citrus pulp) will hold down this year's import volume of grain into Western Europe, as it did in 1980. In addition, record grain harvests spurred increases in Western European exports of wheat and barley. In 1981, the European Community will, for the first time, become a net exporter of grains. While the livestock sector increased only marginally in 1980, increased imports of oilseeds and oilseed meals were encouraged by the low price of protein meals relative to grains (through the first 3 quarters) and increased use of oilseed meals on the farm. This year, livestock sector expansion will again be minimal. Moreover, the price of oilseeds relative to grains and other feedstuffs has deteriorated, and the demand for oilseeds and oilseed products will likely drop.

Record exports of fresh and frozen beef and veal, 535,000 tons, made the EC the world's number two exporter of bovine meat in 1980, but the outlook for export sales in 1981 is less optimistic. Poultry sales will probably continue to expand by about 5 percent, which is below the increases of the previous 2 years. Trade in the dairy sector was also marked by a dramatic increase in product exports in 1980, helping to reduce surplus stocks of skim-milk powder, butter, and cheese.

U.S. agricultural exports of soybeans and soybean meal will suffer from weakened demand in Western Europe. Larger oilseed crops in the Southern Hemisphere and higher dollar rates on the exchange markets may cause further erosion of the U.S. market share. It is unlikely that the United States will gain appreciably in Western Europe's coarse grain imports during 1981. However, U.S. sales could increase late in the year in the wake of a

relatively poor outturn of grains expected in Southern Europe. Overall, the 1981 outlook for U.S. farm exports to Western Europe points to only a moderate advance in value, primarily because of the expected slowdown in the region's livestock/feed sector. Gains in the unit values of most major traded commodities will far exceed any expected gains in volume.

Western Europe Situation

Review of 1980 and Outlook for 1981

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

Agricultural Index Up 5 Percent

Overall, the 1980 agricultural production index (1969-71 = 100) for Western Europe was up 5 percentage points from 1979 and 3 percentage points above the long term trend. Benefiting from favorable weather, Western Europe harvested the largest grain crop in history. All other major crops fared well, with production generally exceeding 1979. Crops, accounting for about 38 percent of the output, expanded by 5.4 percent, while livestock continued its upward trend, growing 2.3 percent. Grains, oilseeds, and pulses registered the most growth in the crop sector, while mutton and lamb, poultry meat, milk, and pork registered the most significant advances for livestock. Production gains ranged from a 2-percent decline in Portugal to an 11-percent increase in Greece (table 1).

Grain Production Sets New Record

Western Europe's grain production (including rice) in 1980 set a new record of almost 162 million tons, exceeding by over 4 percent the previous record in 1978 and greatly surpassing 1979. The area was only marginally up from the previous year, but yields were high because of generally favorable weather for winter grains in most of Western Europe and continued plantings of high yielding varieties of wheat and barley. Much of the increase in grain production was in wheat, although coarse grain production (including rye) was up from 1979 reaching a new record of about 96 million tons.

The EC's grain crop (including rice), nearly 121 million tons, was 2.5 percent above the previous record in 1978. Most of the increase was in wheat, although the barley crop was also significantly higher. Except for Danish farmers, which harvested much less grain than in 1979, other EC farmers had harvests that were better than or just about equal to a year earlier. France, the largest grain producer in Western Europe, realized a record output of nearly 48 million tons, greatly surpassing domestic requirements and allowing for an export availability of 20.5 million tons in 1980/81. Despite reduced area, West Germany's farmers harvested close to a record crop, while the British farmers surpassed the previous 1979 high, setting a new record of over 19 million tons in 1980. Italy's crop was about equal to the 1978 record.

Grain production (including rice) in the non-EC countries also set a new record of nearly 41 million tons, up 11 percent from the 1978 record. Both wheat and coarse grains increased. Production recovered from 1979's reduced levels in both Spain and Portugal, as a slight increase in area and record yields pushed Spain's production to an all time high of over 18 million tons, 33 percent more than the previous year's drought-stricken crop. Most other countries—particularly Greece, Austria, and Sweden—produced significantly larger grain crops in 1980 than a year earlier.

Wheat production in Western Europe set a new record, nearly 64 million tons, up 15 percent from 1979 and 10 percent more than the 1978 record. Increasing in both area and yields, the EC's wheat crop set an all time high at 51.4 million tons. Except for Belgium-Luxembourg and Ireland, all other EC countries had better wheat crops in 1980 than in the previous year. France produced a record 23.4 million tons—up 20 percent from 1979 and greatly above the previous record in 1978. A slight increase in area, along with wider use of Mexican seed varieties, pushed Greece's crop to a new high of nearly 3 million tons, more than one-fifth above the previous year—raising Greece's wheat export availabilities to around 1 million tons in 1980/81, nearly twice the previous year.

Wheat production in the non-EC countries was up more than one-third from 1979, and set a new record of 12.5 million tons; Spain accounted for more than one-half of the increase. A slight increase in area and very high yields—the results of favorable weather, a rapid changeover to semi-dwarf varieties, and the increased application of fertilizers—pushed Spain's wheat crop to a new high of close to 6 million tons in 1980. This will place Spain in a substantial net exporter position for wheat, with availabilities of over 1 million tons, in sharp contrast to the average of 30,000 tons exported in the last 5 years. All other non-EC countries had larger wheat crops in 1980 than a year earlier.

Rice production was down 7 percent from the previous year, falling to slightly less than 1.7 million tons. Both Italy and Spain, the largest producers in Western Europe, had smaller rice crops than 1979. Italy's poor crop reflects a continued decline in area, while Spain's decrease was mainly the result of lower yields. Italy's rice export availabilities will probably be sharply down in 1980/81; Spain's are expected to be about the same as the previous season because stocks will be drawn down to offset lower production.

Barley, Western Europe's principal feed grain, showed a large recovery in 1980. Production totaled a new high of 56.7 million tons, up 9 percent from the reduced crop in 1979 and exceeding the 1978 record by 1.9 million tons. Output was up significantly in both EC and non-EC countries. Spain's record 8.6 million tons will allow for export availabilities of about 600,000 tons: that country

Table 1—Indicies of agricultural production in Western Europe

Country	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
	(1969-71=100)				
European Community	104	108	114	117	121
Belgium-Luxembourg	103	103	111	113	115
Denmark	101	112	115	120	120
France	107	110	118	126	133
Germany, West	99	104	111	111	111
Ireland	108	125	127	128	133
Italy	102	102	106	112	115
Netherlands	118	118	127	132	134
United Kingdom	101	111	114	114	119
Other Western Europe	117	113	121	122	130
Austria	112	110	114	111	120
Norway	101	112	115	109	117
Portugal	103	89	94	116	114
Sweden	113	115	118	115	122
Switzerland	119	110	114	119	123
Finland	119	102	105	108	114
Greece	130	123	133	129	144
Spain	123	123	136	131	143
Western Europe	107	109	115	118	123

[1]Only those commodities of considerable significance in their respective countries, or 12-18 crops and livestock products, are included. Thus, these indicies may differ from those calculated by the individual countries or other organizations.

imported 530,000 tons a year earlier. France's barley area was down from 1979, but much higher yields produced all time high of 11.8 million tons; the United Kingdom also had a record 10.3 million tons. However, Danish production fell from an exceptionally high level in 1979.

Corn production in 1980 was down slightly from the 1979 all time high, falling to less than 22 million tons. Yields were slightly up, but shifts to wheat left total area planted to corn down 3 percent—closer to traditional levels. Likewise, the EC's corn output was down 5 percent from the 1979 record. The French crop was down by nearly 1 million tons (9 percent) from the previous year. However, Italy's production continued upward, partially offsetting the French decline, to set a new record of 6.4 million tons. Favorable returns are encouraging some Italian farmers to plant more corn. Increased area, primarily at the expense of sugar beet area, and more use of new hybrid seed varieties pushed Greece's production to a new high of 1.2 million tons, more than two-thirds above 1979's record. Spain's output nearly stagnated, as climatic factors and profitability of other crops kept Spanish farmers from expanding irrigated corn area.

Despite large sugar surpluses in many West European countries, particularly in the Community, sugar beet production remained high, over 94 million tons, only 2 percent below the record. Uncertainties surrounding the future of EC sugar policies did not deter an expansion in the Community's sugarbeet area in 1980, but less favorable yields caused some drop in production, particularly in West Germany and Denmark. Outside the Community, sugarbeet production rose slightly above the previous year's reduced level. After a sharp drop in 1979, Spain's production recovered last year—stimulated by a lifting of production restrictions and an increase in guaranteed prices and subsidies.

Discouraged by low prices and surplus production in recent years, Western Europe's farmers continued to plant fewer potatoes in 1980. Blight and late rains in some major producing areas reduced yields from 1979. As a result, Western Europe's potato production continued its downward trend. Larger crops in the United Kingdom, France, and Netherlands were more than offset by smaller in other EC countries, particularly West Germany and Italy. So, the EC's output dropped 5-percent from 1979, and production fell to slightly less than 33 million tons. A decrease in area and much lower yields caused an unusually large 24-percent drop in West Germany's potato production. Italy's output was down 5 percent from 1979. In the non-EC countries, 1980 production was up 5 percent, with increases in most countries, particularly in Spain. Austria and Sweden were the only non-EC countries to have a decline the result of a slight drop in area and lower yields. Austria's crop was the second lowest on record.

Weather conditions were generally not favorable for deciduous fruit in most of Western Europe in 1980. Therefore, production dropped slightly below the good outturn of a year earlier. Apple production was down in all EC countries, except France. Spain's crop of noncitrus fruit was also much smaller. All deciduous fruit, except plums, showed a decline in Spain, mainly the result of sub-freezing temperatures that affected key fruit-producing areas. Conversely, the citrus crop in Western Europe set a record 6.7 million tons, up 2.4 percent from 1979. Although bad weather late in the year pushed Spain's crop somewhat below the very favorable 1979 level, other major producers, Italy and Greece, had a larger citrus outturn.

With the exception of rapeseed and sunflowerseed, production of oilseeds in Western Europe is relatively small. Rapeseed production approached 2 million tons in 1980, exceeding a year earlier by 58 percent. The increase comes mainly from the French, who more than doubled production over 1979's weather-damaged crop. This year's output soared to over 1.1 million tons. The tremendous increase in France was mostly the result of expanded area, but increased use of a new variety (Jet Neuf) also boosted yields. Moveover, France's rapeseed production is encouraged under a Protein Plan (1977-82) aimed at developing alternative sources of proteins, other than soybeans, and reducing the country's dependency on imported proteins. Western Europe's sunflower production totaled 803,000 tons in 1980, up nearly one-third in 2 years. Output in the major producing country, Spain, totaled about 500,000 tons, just about the same as 1979, as increased area was offset by lower yields.

The region's tobacco crop was down significantly (7 percent) from the previous year's record, while total area was down slightly in 1980. Spain increased acreage under its 6-year Tobacco Expansion Plan (1980-85), but Greek farmers who planted less tobacco because of unfavorable weather offset the increase. Italy's tobacco area was unchanged from 1979. Unfavorable weather lowered yields in all major producing countries.

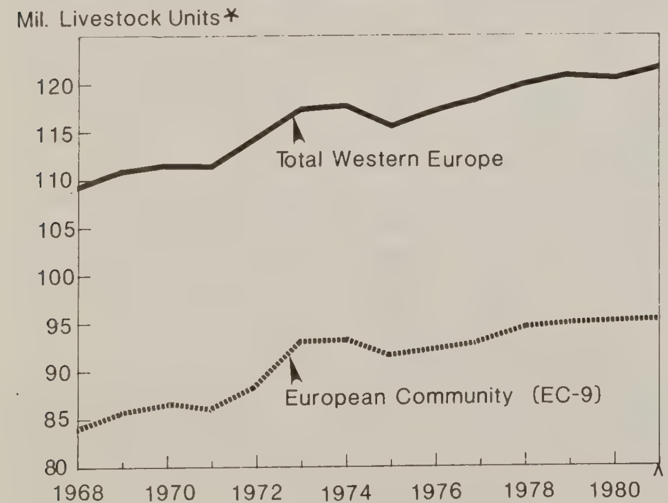
Olive oil production in 1980 was above average, with sharp increases in Italy and Greece. Italy's output was nearly one-third above the 1979 frost-damaged crop. Greece's output was also more than one-third above the 1979 level, but frosts and the drought limited the increase in Spain to only 2 percent. Spain's olive oil stocks in 1980 were down sharply because of a significant rise in exports and some expansion in consumption. The gains in the Spanish consumption of olive oil are tied to strict government control over the marketing of other edible oils.

Cotton outturn recovered in 1980, following relatively large drops for Greece in 1979 and Spain in 1978. Greece's area continued to decline because corn competed with cotton for irrigated land and adverse weather hampered the 1980 cotton-seeding season. Nevertheless, better yields raised Greece's production to 117,000 tons (540,000 bales). Spain's cotton area continued to increase rapidly under a 5-year (1979-83) cotton expansion program. The goal is to increase cotton area to 90,000 hectares, which would make Spain about 50 percent self-sufficient in cotton.

Livestock Production gained Marginally

Preliminary data on Western European livestock numbers at the end of 1980 indicate a very marginal gain (in terms of livestock units) over a year earlier (figure 1). Cattle numbers declined slightly in the EC-9, with drops in most other EC countries offsetting marginal gains in the Benelux countries and Italy. Total cattle slaughter in Western Europe at the end of 1980 was slightly over 1979, compared with a 3.6-percent increase in the previous year The increase would have been larger in some EC countries if it were not for the "veal crisis." Because of the revelation that some producers were using growth hormones in veal calves, consumer demand weakened, and raisers had to withhold calves from slaughter.

LIVESTOCK UNITS, Western Europe



* Weighted total of livestock and poultry based on December livestock numbers and calendar year poultry data

^1981 Forecast

Figure 1

Hog numbers were up nearly 1 percent at the end of 1980, just about the same increase as the previous year—a reflection of the depressed pork sector, which was caused by oversupplies and continued weak domestic demand, particularly in the EC. Slaughter numbers in 1980 rose just over 1 percent, compared with a significant increase (5.2 percent) a year earlier.

Sheep numbers at the end of 1980 were slightly lower than those of a year earlier, with large drops in both Spain and Greece partly offsetting increases in most of the EC countries. Sheep, lamb, and goat slaughtering were up sharply in 1980, compared with a marginal increase in 1979.

Total meat production (including poultry meat) rose less than 3 percent in 1980, compared with a 4-percent increase the previous year. However all countries registered some expansion in total meat output in 1980.

Red meat production rose about 2.5 percent from 1979 to 20.9 million tons. Except for France, all EC countries had some increase in red meat production in 1980. The slight drop in France was in sharp contrast to the previous year, when the increase registered over 7 percent. Outside the EC, red meat production was up 3.6 percent in 1980, with all countries, except Greece, showing increases. Greece's output remained stable, following a 3-percent gain in 1979. Output in Spain, by far the largest producer outside the EC, was up 4 percent over 1979 because of increased slaughtering of cattle and hogs brought on by depressed market prices and high production costs.

The region's beef and veal production was up 2.7 percent in 1980, about half the 1979 increase, nevertheless, a new record. In the EC, output rose 2.6 percent, a sharp contrast to the over 6 percent jump in 1979. However, the number of cattle slaughtered was down in some EC countries because of reduced cattle inventories and the veal crisis. After a press campaign about growth stimulating hormones used in veal production, consumption and prices of veal dropped in several EC countries. As a result, some veal calves were withheld from slaughter. The veal crisis was most pronounced in France, where veal production dropped 5 to 6 percent. The 2-percent decline in French beef and veal production in 1980 compares with a nearly 10 percent rise the previous year. Beef and veal production was also down in Denmark because, as herds continued to decline, slaughter was cut back. Other EC countries had larger outputs, even though the rate of increase in most countries was smaller than 1979. A sharp jump in cattle slaughtered—because of increased imports of feeder calves and higher average carcass weights—pushed Italy's beef and veal production up 4 percent last year.

Also, Ireland's output showed a sharp 15-percent increase as a result of a massive cattle destocking brought on by the depressed export outlook, particularly to the United Kingdom, and the increased production costs. With the exception of Greece, all other Western European countries registered some production increase in 1980.

Pork production in Western Europe continued its upward trend in 1980, but at about one-third the increase of the previous year, to reach 11.6 million tons.

Although production continued to benefit from a consumers' shift from higher priced beef to lower priced pork and poultry, producers faced a depressed market and poor feeding margins. Pork production in the EC was only marginally up from the previous year, compared with a 5-percent gain in 1979. Output fell in France and the United Kingdom. Lower prices in the domestic market, brought on by imports of from EC partners discouraged French pork production. Despite oversupplies and depressed prices, West Germany's output continued to increase, setting a record of over 2.7 million tons. Increased vertical integration within the German pork sector seems to have lessened the supply response to lower prices. In Italy, production continued to climb rapidly as a result of large slaughterings of imported animals and higher average slaughter weights.

Denmark's output gained 9 percent in 1980, following a sharp increase in the numbers of hogs slaughtered. Danish hog raisers tried to reduce large inventories because of greater feed costs, lower pork prices, and somewhat-reduced export markets. Italy, a major market for Dutch pork, banned pork from the Netherlands toward the end of the year because of a salmonella problem.

Except for Austria, all the non-EC countries showed some rise in pork production in 1980. In Spain, the largest non-EC producer, output rose nearly 4 percent, mainly because depressed prices, rising costs, and the sluggish demand induced more slaughtering.

After a slight gain in 1979, mutton, lamb, and goat meat production showed an increase of over 8 percent in 1980, much of which was in the EC. With the hope of better times ahead after the implementation of the new CAP on sheep meat, EC's mutton, lamb, and goat meat production in 1980 rose 12 percent, nearly four times the 1979 increase. French production rose 6.6 percent from a year earlier, partly the result of favorable lamb-raising conditions.

Last year was a good year for the United Kingdom's sheep industry as well. A mild winter and a favorable lambing season led to solid foundations for the implementation of the new EC sheep meat regime. Lamb slaughterings in the United Kingdom were up 10 percent, and sheep meat production rose 17 percent from 1979, to 269,000 tons. Outside the EC, mutton, lamb, and goat meat production was up only 2.6 percent from the previous year. There was a significant change only in Spain, where production sharply recovered from the depressed level in 1979.

Poultry meat production in Western Europe was up 4 percent in 1980, compared with only a 2-percent increase the previous year. The availability of new export markets for some countries was a stimulus for increased production last year. Output in the EC rose 5 percent in 1980, with nearly all countries showing increases but with France setting the pace. French production rose 9 percent, with much of the stimulus coming from increased exports—150,000 tons were exported during the first 9 months of 1980, 38 percent above the comparable period of the year before. Exports now account for nearly 20 percent of France's total poultry meat production. Output in both Italy and the Netherlands was up 5 percent, just about equal to the rise in consumption. In Denmark, production was off from 1979 as a result of a drop in profit margins and competition in export markets. The slight increase in the United Kingdom's production represented a recovery from a year earlier sharply reduced level. Greece's output continued upward in 1980.

Poultry meat production was up in all non-EC countries. However, in Spain, by far the largest producer outside the EC, poultry was only marginally up. This minimal growth is attributed to a tapering off in domestic demand after a period of rapidly rising per capita poultry consumption.

In 1980, egg production was slightly up in the EC countries but marginally down in the non-EC countries. Increases were signigicant in only two EC countries, France and the Netherlands.

Denmark's egg production remained unchanged from 1979; all other EC countries registered a decline, particularly Italy and West Germany. Italian production is being hindered by the continuing weak demand in the confectionery industry, while in West Germany production and consumption continued their slow, long term decline. The decline in the United Kingdom's output was the result of a drop in table consumption of eggs. Spain's output, representing about half the non-EC countries production, was down 2 percent from a year earlier. Depressed prices and continued increases in production costs prompted Spanish producers to cutback layer numbers in 1980, even though a growing export market provided some relief.

In 1980, cow's milk production in Western Europe increased 2.7 percent, exceeding the previous year's 2.1 percent. With excellent growing conditions in most countries, and greatly increased output per cow, EC's milk production rose almost 3 percent, compared to a 2.3-percent increase a year earlier. Although the number of dairy cows has been stable in recent years, raw milk production has continued to rise because of increased output per cow. Except for Denmark and Ireland, all the EC countries had higher production. Off the EC countries, France had the largest increase, reaching 33.4 million tons, up 5 percent from 1979. In Denmark and Ireland, production fell because of a substantial drop in dairy cattle numbers. The EC system of premiums payments for non-delivery of milk has encouraged the slaughter of dairy cows in Denmark. In Ireland, tightening cost/price ratios, a drop in export prospects for dairy products, and a disease eradication program in some dairy areas forced a reduction in dairy animals. Outside the EC, production had a more modest growth rate of 2 percent, with all countries except Switzerland showing some increase over 1979. In Spain, output continues to rise because of improvements in animal husbandry practices, particularly early weaning and animal breeding, which have more than offset the decline in cow numbers. Despite government milk quota programs, cow's milk production continued to increase in both Austria and Finland.

Outlook 1981

Grain Production Expected To Drop Below 1980

Weather conditions during fall and winter were favorable for grains in most of Western Europe, except for Spain and Portugal, which experienced one of the worst droughts of the century. Dry conditions began in summer 1980 and, by mid-March 1981, spread across the Iberian Peninsula to central and southern Italy.

Western Europe's grain production in 1981 will likely be below last year's record. Overall grain area is expected to be fractionally down. Nevertheless, despite the expanded use of higher yielding grain varieties, drought conditions in Southern Europe will lower the region's average yields, and production will fall. In Northern Europe, and the EC, prospects for another large crop are good in 1981. Grain area is down marginally in France, the major EC producer, but weather conditions so far this year point to yields comparable to 1980. A slight decline in West Germany's area will probably be offset by the upward trend in yields; the country's grain output is expected to surpass 1980. Italy's production is forecast at the 1980 level or better, with the wheat crop estimated at over 9 million tons, slightly below the previous year. The corn crop, however, is expected to surpass last year's high setting a new record of 6.7 million tons. The Danish grain crop will likely recover significantly from 1980's reduced level because of better barley yields. The United Kingdom's production will probably rise slightly above the 1980 record. Grain area is up significantly, but yields are likely to be below last year's because of late plantings. The Greek crop in 1981 is likely to remain at about the previous year's record. While some decline in Greece's corn production is expected—due to a shift in area from corn to sugar beets—a larger barley crop will likely offset the reduction.

Outside the EC, total grain production is expected to be sharply down, almost entirely the result of a very poor Spanish crop. Night frosts in early 1981 and the drought through late March are expected to reduce Spain's crop by more than a fourth from the record 18.3 million tons in 1980. A significant part of Spain's winter grain area may not to be harvested for lack of rain. However, some area will be plowed under for plantings to other crops such as sunflowers, which benefit from the rains in late March. Irrigation availabilities will also be lowered, and the reduction will likely have severe effects on spring-planted grains, such as corn and sorghum. A large part of the traditional corn area around Seville will probably be planted to cotton, which requires less water. Severe drought and frosts are also likely to reduce Portugal's grain crop to a level close to the catastrophic 1977 crop.

Reduced world supplies and high sugar prices will likely promote a continued expansion in sugarbeet area and production. Despite large surpluses in many Western European countries—particularly in the EC—and the uncertainties surrounding the future of EC sugar policies, the Community's sugarbeet area is expected to be up about 5 percent over 1980. France's area may be up 12 to 15 percent. Sugarbeet area and production in Greece is expected to rise substantially over 1980 as a result of Greece's membership in the EC and the application of the EC's common market organization for sugar. The EC granted Greece a preliminary 1981 sugar production quota of 319,000 tons, slightly less than domestic requirements. While the quota exceeds the sharply reduced level of 174,000 tons produced in 1980—the result of a drop in area—it is slightly above the 312,600 tons of sugar produced in 1979. Spain is also pushing for an increase in sugarbeet area and production in 1981, but reduced availability of drought-diminished water supplies is likely to cut production to below the 8.5-million-ton goal.

The outlook for Western Europe's potato crop is mixed, but the output will likely to continue falling in 1981, even though this year's reduced crop and the accompanying price recovery in some European countries could halt the downward trend of recent years. Potato production in West Germany, the largest producer in the Region, is expected to recover somewhat from the large drop in 1980. Severe drought raises some questions the 1981 potato crops in Portugal and Spain, the largest producer outside the EC.

Greece's cotton area is expected to be up by more than 6 percent to 150,000 hectares in 1981, still significantly below the recent 1977 high. In keeping with the Government's program for cotton expansion, Spain's cotton area will likely rise 15-20 percent, following a sharp increase in grower prices and an expected switching of some irrigated corn area to cotton, which requires less water.

Greece's 1981 tobacco production is not likely to change much from 1980's reduced 115,000 tons, with better yields offsetting an anticipated 7-percent drop in total area. But the composition of Greece's tobacco crop is likely to change significantly. As a new member of the EC, and in accordance with the EC's market organization for tobacco, farmers will be free to produce tobacco with no limits on area or varieties. As a result, the area planted to the variety "Exportable Oriental" is expected to remain stable, but "Domestic Oriental" area is likely to drop significantly. Burley area will likely rise 10 percent, to about 5,700 hectares.

Despite the expansion planned for tobacco, Spain's 1981 crop could be down from 1980, because drought conditions could limit the availability of irrigation water needed for larger output.

Oilseed production in 1981 will likely exceed 1980 in the main producing countries of France and Spain. Current estimates for the rapeseed crop in France indicate a sharp increase in area and production that will be substantially above 1980. In Spain, some of the grain area affected by the drought will likely be planted to sunflower in 1981. However, because of reduced yields, Spain's sunflower output will probably not be much larger than 1980's half-million tons.

Growth in Livestock Sector Likely to Continue Slow

The 1981 outlook is for continued slow growth in the production of most livestock products. Oversupplies and

the resultant depressed prices for most livestock products, along with expected higher feed prices will further weaken the feed/livestock margins throughout most of the year, discouraging all but a modest expansion in the livestock sector. Inflation, slow income growth, and high rates of unemployment in most countries will likely cause sluggish demand in domestic and export markets for livestock products, particularly for red meats. The most significant gain will likely be in poultry meat, particularly in the EC countries where expansion has been export oriented.

Red meat production in Western Europe will likely show a marginal decline in 1981. A slight increase in production in the non-EC countries is expected to be offset by a drop in the EC. Beef and veal production will likely register a 2-percent drop from 1980, with production in the EC falling 2.5 percent. Except for Italy, all EC countries expect declines in beef and veal production in 1981. Increased slaughtering at the expense of a decline in cattle numbers will likely push Italy's beef and veal production marginally up from 1980. A massive destocking of cattle in Ireland last year will sharply reduce the number available for slaughter in 1981. Likewise, reduced cattle numbers in the United Kingdom and Denmark are expected to adversely affect beef and veal production in those countries. In the non-EC countries, present developments indicate a continued increase in beef and veal production for all countries, particularly in Spain, where depressed prices and high costs of production should force additional herd reductions this year.

Pork production in 1981 is expected to continue to rise in both the EC and non-EC countries, although at a much slower pace than the 1.8-percent increase in 1980. Sluggish demand, oversupplies of pork, and the resultant depressed prices in many countries, along with higher production costs, will discourage pork producers from greatly expanding inventories.

The Community's dairy surpluses are not likely to abate in 1981, despite the EC Commission's efforts to impose an additional tax on excess milk deliveries (see Agricultural Policy). Cow's milk production in the EC is forecast to increase a further 1.5 percent in 1981. The slowdown in growth of milk production in the EC is based partly on the effect of the tax on production but also on the less rapid rise in output per cow—a result of poorer grazing conditions this year than last and supplementary feed costs will increase significantly in 1981. Milk production in Italy and Denmark could drop more, as dairy farmers in both countries are expected to further accelerate slaughtering of dairy cows. In contrast, cow's milk production is expected to increase by 3-4 percent in France. Outside the EC, cow's milk production is expected to be marginally up in 1981, with most countries showing increases.

Poultry meat production in Western Europe will likely show another significant increase in 1981. The EC countries expect a more than 4-percent rise in production, with nearly all countries showing increases. France's output, which rose by 9 percent in 1980, is expected to increase further by 12 percent this year. The expansion is based on poultry meat exports, which could reach 300,000 tons (200,000 tons in 1980)—nearly one-fifth of total production. In addition, partly because of reduced veal consumption, there could be an expansion in domestic demand for poultry meat. Spain's production is expected to continue to trend upward, particularly in view of export possibilities. A recent agreement calling for the export of 50,000 tons a year to Egypt over the next 5 years could provide a base for further expansion.

Although egg production was in excess of consumption in many Western European countries last year, a further increase is likely in both EC and non-EC countries in 1981. Again, export markets will be the key to expansion. (James Lopes)

GENERAL ECONOMIC SITUATION

1980 Recession May Have Bottomed Out in Early 1981

In 1980 Western Europe slipped into a recession after reaching a business cycle peak in the first half of the year. Real income and demand were adversely affected by inflation brought on by the oil price hikes since 1979 and restrictive monetary and fiscal policies. The recession may have bottomed-out in early 1981, but recovery could be very slow this year. Unemployment, however, will continue to rise, but inflation may show improvement. Assuming no further oil price increases, a more rapid rate of growth is projected for 1982, creating a stronger market for U.S. agricultural commodities.

Growth Resumes Slowly

Most of Western Europe experienced deterioration in real gross domestic product (GDP) in the second quarter of 1980, signaling the beginning of the region's second oil-price recession since 1974-75. Over the 18-month period beginning in early 1979, oil price increases shifted the terms of trade adversely and depressed incomes. By early 1980, the reduced growth of personal incomes led to a deceleration of consumption as well as a sharp drop in residential investment. However, last year showed no signs of a dramatic collapse of non-residential fixed investment or the stockbuilding volatility that characterized the 1974-75 recession. Thus, the current recession, which started in 1980, may prove to be less severe.

On the basis of present policies, and provided there is no substantial increase in the price of oil, the prospects are for a slow recovery starting in the second half of 1981, with the tempo of growth increasing in the first half of 1982. Two important sources of demand—private consumption and exports, especially to the OPEC countries—will probably boost recovery.

The timing of the recession and the slow recovery are expected to cause 1981 year-on-year growth rates to reflect a negative carryover from last year. In most coun-

Table 2—Growth of real gross domestic product, Western European countries

Country	Percent change from previous year			
	1978	1979	1980[2]	1981[3]
European Community	3.1	3.5	1.0	0
Belgium[1]	2.5	2.4	1.5	1.0
France	3.3	3.3	1.75	1.0
Germany, West	3.5	4.5	1.75	-0.25
Italy	2.6	5.0	3.75	-1.0
Netherlands	2.4	2.3	0.25	0.25
Denmark	1.0	3.5	-0.5	1.5
Ireland	6.1	1.9	1.5	2.5
United Kingdom	3.3	1.5	-2.25	-2.0
Other Western Europe				
Austria	1.5	5.1	2.5	0
Finland	1.4	7.2	6.0	2.75
Greece	6.3	3.8	0.75	1.5
Norway	3.5	3.2	3.0	0.75
Portugal	3.2	4.8	4.0	3.5
Spain	3.1	0.8	0.5	1.75
Sweden	2.8	3.8	2.25	1.25
Switzerland	0.2	2.2	2.5	1.0

[1]Includes Luxembourg.
[2]Preliminary.
[3]Forecast.
Source: OECD.

tries, for example, the growth of real GDP is forecast to be lower in 1981 than in 1980, even though the recession probably bottomed out early this year.

Real GDP in the combined Western European countries, as well as in the EC, is forecast to show virtually no growth this year, according to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD). In 1980, real GDP increased 1.25 percent in Western Europe and 1 percent in the EC.

Three of the four largest countries—West Germany, Italy, and the United Kingdom—will likely experience declines in real GDP this year. Only France is expected to show an increase.

Real GDP in West Germany, forecast to fall 1/4 percent in 1981, is expected to accelerate moderately in the second half of the year and to achieve an annual growth rate of about 2 percent in the first half of 1982.

The United Kingdom's real GDP is expected to decline about 2 percent for the second consecutive year. Virtually all components of demand are likely to weaken again this year, with private housing investment the only possible exception. In view of the Government's tight monetary and fiscal policies and the recent significant loss of external competitiveness, growth will probably not be positive by the first half of 1982.

Italy's expected 1-percent decline in real GDP this year largely reflects the turnaround in private consumption from an increase of 4 percent in 1980 to an anticipated decline of 0.5 percent this year. Positive growth may resume late this year, but unlike previous cycles, no important contribution will come from the foreign sector because of declining competitiveness.

France is the only large EC country expected to experience an increase in GDP this year, but it will be a slim 1 percent. A somewhat faster rate of growth, led by private consumption, is forecast for this year's second quarter.

Most of Western Europe's smaller economies will also experience a reduction in their real GDP growth rates this year, but, in general, their growth rates will be higher than for the larger economies. Incomes in these countries have been less adversely affected by the oil price increases, and aggregate demand is likely to be better maintained. In addition, fiscal policy in these countries may be somewhat less constrained.

Inflation Eases

Consumer price increases in Western Europe probably peaked in 1980. In the EC, prices are forecast to increase 9.6 percent this year, compared with 12 percent in 1980. By mid-1982, however, the inflation rate in most countries may still be higher than immediately before the oil price rise.

This year inflation rates are expected to decline rapidly in countries where they were especially high in 1980—namely Italy, Ireland, and the United Kingdom. However, the rates should remain in, or close to, double-digits in 1982. In Germany, on the other hand, there is the prospect of returning to a rate of around 4 to 5 percent by 1982, which would be comparable to 1979.

Hourly earnings in manufacturing are expected to increase around 11 percent in 1981, down from 13 percent last year. The acceleration of nominal wages in response to higher import and consumer prices has been much less pronounced than in 1974-75. High unemployment since 1975 may have been important in moderating wage-bargaining settlements in many countries.

Food prices increased modestly in most countries in 1980. The increases were generally lower in the EC countries, reflecting the smaller price rises under the CAP. This year, increased domestic support and higher energy, fertilizer, and marketing costs will push food prices higher. Overall EC farm-gate prices are unlikely to be adversely affected by world market developments stemming from the low level of key agricultural stocks, particularly sugar and coarse grains.

Payments Deficit Improves Marginally

For most countries, the balance of payments will likely remain in deficit again this year. The average deficit for the region, however, may be somewhat smaller than in 1980.

For EC countries, the deficit is projected at 1.2 percent of GDP, compared with 1.5 percent in 1980. Weak domestic demand and rising exports to OPEC are expected to result in a declining, though still large, current account deficit for most EC countries in 1981.

The United Kingdom's sizeable balance of payments surpluses in 1980 and 1981 reflect weak domestic demand and a growing self-sufficiency in oil. By early 1982, however, the surpluses may become sizeable deficits because of a large deterioration in the country's competitive position.

Table 3--Index of Western European countries' consumer prices, food prices, and wages, 1978-80, and expenditures for food as percentage of private consumption expenditures, 1978

Country	Consumer prices (All items)				Food prices				Wages				Expenditures on food beverages & tobacco as a percentage of total private consumption expenditures 1978 6/ 7/
	1978	1979	1980	1979 to 1980	1978	1979	1980	1979 to 1980	1978	1979	1980 3/	1979 to 1980	
	1975=100			Percent	1975=100			Percent	1975=100			Percent	Percent
European Community													
Belgium	122	128	136	6.3	122	123	127	3.3	130	138	149	18.0	25.4
France	131	145	165	13.8	136	149	163	9.4	145	164	186	13.4	23.1
Germany, West	111	116	122	5.2	112	114	119	4.4	119	125	131	4.8	8/ 26.5
Italy	155	178	216	21.3	162	189	1/ 212	12.2	180	214	255	19.2	34.6
Luxembourg	121	126	134	6.3	119	122	126	3.3	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	9/ 23.6
Netherlands	121	126	134	6.3	116	119	124	4.2	123	128	134	4.7	22.1
Denmark	133	146	164	12.3	137	149	164	10.1	137	153	168	9.8	27.5
Ireland	144	164	193	17.7	149	171	190	11.1	155	178	207	16.3	11/ 44.8
United Kingdom	146	166	196	18.1	154	173	196	13.3	148	171	197	15.2	24.4
Other Western Europe													
Austria	117	122	129	5.7	116	119	125	5.0	127	134	140	4.5	9/ 26.8
Finland	138	149	166	11.4	142	148	167	12.8	134	150	166	10.7	28.8
Greece	143	170	212	24.7	148	176	222	26.1	193	232	4/ 285	22.8	41.1
Iceland	250	361	568	57.3	258	347	553	59.4	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	10/ 28.2
Norway	129	135	150	11.1	126	131	143	9.2	5/ 139	5/ 143	5/ 154	15.8	26.9
Portugal	186	230	268	16.5	194	247	284	15.0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	11/ 50.1
Spain	175	203	234	15.3	177	195	2/ 209	7.2	214	265	310	17.0	9/ 33.8
Sweden	135	145	165	13.8	142	149	166	11.4	137	147	157	6.8	26.5
Switzerland	104	108	112	3.7	104	108	115	6.5	107	109	115	5.5	28.3

n.a. = Not available.
1/ January-October average.
2/ January-September average.
3/ Average for first three quarters, unless indicated otherwise.
4/ Average for first two quarters.
5/ Males only.
6/ Excludes food, beverages, and tobacco purchased in restaurants and hotels as well as most institutional purchases, unless otherwise indicated.
7/ The comparable figure for the U.S. in 1978 was 16.3 percent.
8/ Includes purchases in restaurants.
9/ 1977.
10/ 1973.
11/ 1976.

Source: OECD.

The three larger countries—West Germany, France, and Italy—are expected to reduce their current balance deficits faster than most of the smaller countries in 1981. In addition to relatively weaker domestic demand, the larger countries have a bigger share of the buoyant OPEC market. They may also experience a greater cutback in oil imports.

Unemployment Continues to Climb

The unemployment situation looks bleak for most of Western Europe in 1981. Total employment in the EC, after increasing 0.2 percent in 1980, may decline by 0.3 percent in 1981, according to EC Commission estimates. Fewer jobs, combined with the normal increase in the labor force, means that the EC's unemployment rate may jump to 6.8 percent from 6 percent in 1980. By the end of 1981, the rate could be even higher.

According to OECD estimates, a total of over 1 million jobs may be lost this year in West Germany, France, the United Kingdom and Italy combined. Such losses will entail sharp increases in the number of unemployed young people, as well as a significant rise in long term unemployment. (Ruth Elleson)

AGRICULTURAL PRICES AND INCOME

Sharp Cost Increases Hit Hard But Prices Also Up

For the second consecutive year, the agricultural sector in most Western European countries was hard hit by sharp cost increases. Despite record output for several principal commodities—grains, milk, beef, veal, and pork—and generally higher product prices, the rise in expenditures on inputs neutralized these factors, resulting in reduced real farm income. For the EC, real net farm income, which declined 2 percent in 1979, is estimated to have dropped by 8.9 percent in real terms in 1980, continuing to widen the gap between real income in the farm and non-farm sectors (see figure 2).

Prices received by producers were higher for most categories of farm commodities in the Community. During third-quarter 1980, the price index for grains (including rice) increased by 9.5 percent; for livestock and livestock products 5 percent, and horticultural products over 10 percent, compared to the same period in 1979. However, hog producers have been complaining that, despite the increase, average prices for slaughter hogs in 1980 were approximately 70 percent of 1973-75 levels, with Italy in a singularly more favorable position at 81 percent.

Table 4—Balance of payments on current account

Country	1978	1979	1980[1]	1981[2]
	Billion dollars			
European Community				
Belgium - Luxembourg	-0.9	-3.8	-6.0	-5.7
France	3.7	1.2	-7.8	-6.3
Germany, West	8.7	-5.5	-17.3	-10.5
Italy	6.2	5.1	-5.3	-2.2
Netherlands	-1.4	-2.3	-2.9	-2.2
Denmark	-1.5	-3.0	-2.9	-3.2
Ireland	-0.3	-1.3	-0.9	-1.2
United Kingdom	1.2	-3.9	4.5	4.3
Other Western Europe				
Austria	1.4	-1.8	-4.2	-3.3
Finland	0.6	-0.2	-1.8	-1.8
Greece	-1.0	-1.9	-2.1	-2.5
Norway	-2.1	-1.2	0.7	-0.5
Portugal	-0.8	0.1	-0.7	-0.9
Spain	1.6	1.2	-4.5	-4.0
Sweden	-0.3	-2.6	-5.1	-3.9
Switzerland	4.4	2.4	-0.8	0.1

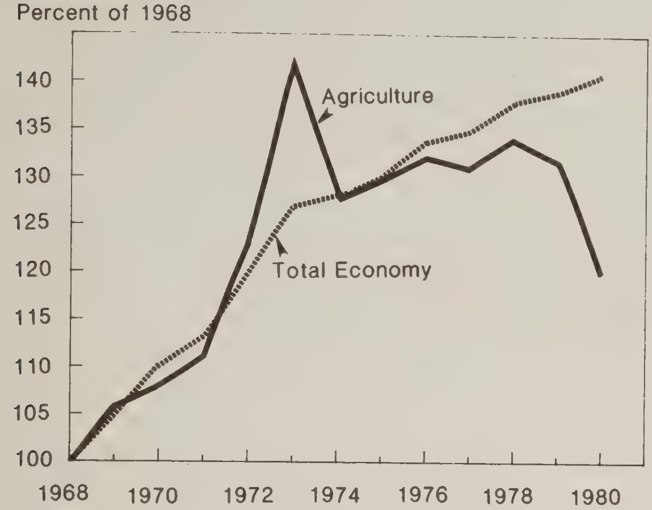
[1]Preliminary.
[2]Forecast.
Source: OECD.

Although the rise in feed prices has not been as significant a factor as energy in explaining higher total input prices in 1980, there was some deterioration in livestock/feed price ratios for hogs and cattle. West Germany typified this price development. During fourth-quarter 1979, the hog/feed price ratio was 5.62. During July-September 1980, this ratio in West Germany slipped to 4.95. Similarly, the calve/feed price ratio was 10.14 during fourth-quarter 1979, declining to 9.47 by third-quarter 1980. This year, higher relative feed grain and oilmeal prices in the EC are expected to further deteriorate the relationship between livestock and feed prices, particularly in the hog and cattle sectors. The poultry sector in the EC is expected to enjoy relative profitability, but at a lower level than in 1980.

Higher input costs, particularly in inflation-prone countries, rapidly eroded commodity price hikes. For the EC-9, the 11-percent average increase in input costs in 1980 was exceeded in France, the United Kingdom, and Ireland (all 15 percent), and Italy (14 percent). An 11-percent rise in input costs in Denmark further deteriorated the income position of farmers. Higher energy prices have again weighed heavily in the explanation of rising costs (see figure 3).

Table 5 indicates the sharp jump in relative energy prices for the principal EC consuming countries. In France, the 12-percent increase in energy prices in 1980 was the sharpest rise since 1974, and, as in West Germany and Italy, the most significant determinant in pushing up overall agricultural input prices. Reduced economic activity in the United Kingdom and lower demand for energy partly explain that country's smaller rise in the 1980 price index compared with West Ger-

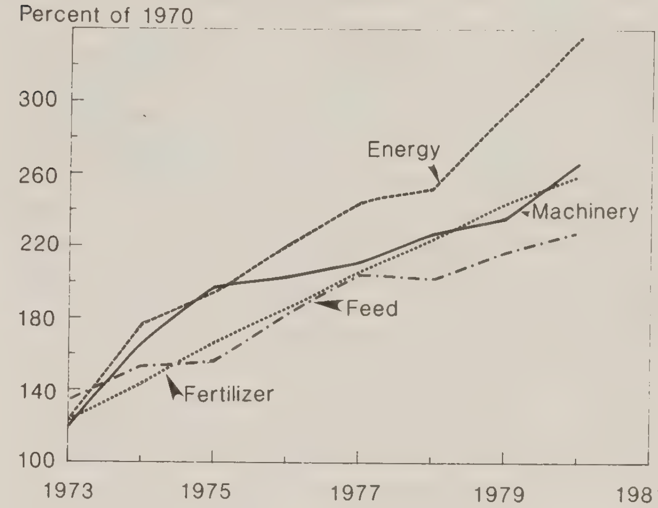
Index of Per Capita Real Income in The European Community



Source: The Agricultural Situation in the Community, 1980 Report, January 1981

Figure 2

Price Indices of Selected Inputs in the European Community



Source: The Agricultural Situation in the Community 1980 Report, January 1981

Figure 3

many, France, and Italy. Although the United Kingdom's economy has been afflicted by periods of chronic inflation during the past decade, availability of North Sea oil and reduced domestic consumption have been major economic benefits. The United Kingdom achieved oil self-sufficiency in 1980, following 6 years of production from domestic North Sea fields. In Denmark and Ireland (not in the table) energy input prices increased by more than 40 percent in 1980, contributing to their precarious economic situation.

An additional factor that weighed directly on rising costs and prices to both agricultural producers and consumers in Western Europe during 1980 was the sharp rise in international freight rates which reached record levels. As a specific example (typifying nearly all grains), the freight cost to ship 1 ton of wheat from Canada (St. Lawrence Ports) to the United Kingdom (Tilbury) rose from $9.02 a ton in 1978/79 to $16.31 in 1979/80 (an increase of over 80 percent). Comparative rates from the United States (Atlantic ports) to Rotterdam were $9.37 in 1978/79 and $17.26 in 1979/80.

Anti-Inflationary Policies Affect Farm Incomes

Farm incomes in many countries were linked to the success or failure of anti-inflationary policies by national governments. For example, in the United Kingdom, real farm income in 1980 declined by a striking 24 percent, following a 19 percent drop in 1979. The inflation rate remained relatively high, 15 percent, and interest payments on farm borrowings soared, rising by an estimated 46 percent in 1980. Farm account data for the United Kingdom indicated that net income per farm fell for almost all types of farms, particularly on hill and upland farms and lowland cattle and sheep farms. As a result of deteriorating farm incomes, farmers have been fiercely

Table 5—Relative energy prices in the United States and major EC consuming countries[1]

Year	United States	West Germany	France	United Kingdom	Italy
			1972=100		
1973	101.7	107.2	97.7	91.4	93.4
1974	122.0	118.7	122.0	98.9	148.9
1975	125.1	122.1	118.7	108.0	140.4
1976	128.0	125.5	119.9	108.9	148.1
1977	133.2	121.1	124.8	106.7	156.0
1978	131.1	120.0	124.1	103.7	145.5
1979	144.7	135.8	129.3	104.9	147.3
1980[2]	175.6	146.4	144.4	113.6	186.2

[1]Includes all energy components of both the consumer and wholesale price indicies divided by the total indices, excluding energy.
[2]Estimated.
Source: OECD.

resisting any attempts to revalue the green pound (which would lower relative British farm prices) now that the pound sterling has appreciated.

In West Germany, real net farm income declined by an estimated 12 percent, largely reflecting higher capital costs as well as the previously mentioned factors. The worsening income situation was more evident on large farms (over 100 acres). For example, in 1979/80 net farm income on units over 100 acres fell by 15.6 percent for commercial crop farms, 13.6 for grazing farms, and 19.3 percent for mixed farms. On farms of 40 acres or less, which are less capital intensive, income increased for these categories by 20.3, 0.6, and 14.6 percent, respectively.

Despite record 1980 agricultural exports in the Netherlands, the agricultural cost/income squeeze (gross production value increased 6 percent, while total costs rose 11 percent) brought about a sharp cutback in new investment. Agricultural investment credits were down by about 50 percent the first 9 months of 1980. New farmers and farmers who already were hard pressed to liquidate heavy debt, apparently were the most severely affected.

In France, the 5.2-percent decline in real farm income prompted the Government to agree to compensate farmers via direct aid, loans, and structural subsidies for income losses. The total estimated allocation for this program amounted to $1.7 billion, with the funds to be raised by government loans.

Deterioration in Ireland's economy, with high inflation (18 percent), unemployment (10 percent of the labor force), and the poor weather that ruined over one-third of the hay crop, contributed to the extraordinary 25-percent drop in real farm income. Soaring costs forced farmers to cut expenditures, particularly for fuel and fertilizer, and reduce cattle-stocking rates.

In Denmark, last year's extremely high interest rates—nearly 20 percent on borrowings—put a severe income squeeze on many categories of farmers who were forced to borrow to cover current costs, because input costs rose more than market prices. High interest rates reflect both inflation and rising government borrowings. On the average, Danish real farm income is estimated to have declined by nearly 10 percent in 1980. In anticipation of budgetary limitations that will dilute some benefits to agriculture, farmers have continued to hold agricultural investment at a standstill.

In several other non-EC countries, last year's cost/price squeeze depressed farm incomes but not as severely as in the European Community. In Switzerland, lower prices for cattle and hogs greatly contributed to the moderate decline of 0.6 percent in the value of agricultural output, while input prices increased by over 4 percent.

Preliminary indications are that the Austrian farm income situation improved markedly in 1980, with real farm income rising by an estimated 6 percent. The increase, in contrast to a real decline of 9.4 percent in 1979, was partly due to the recovery in grain production. Furthermore, the Austrian farmer in 1980 benefitted by Governmental accords in which price increases were linked to rapidly rising costs. In Sweden, higher capital costs and rising costs for goods and services pushed the rise in total costs higher than farm revenue, resulting in an approximate 8-percent decline (current prices) in farm income. However, Sweden's farmers benefit from bi-annual income increases linked to rising costs in addition to other nationally allocated subsidies designed to secure farm incomes at nonfarm levels. This income objective is also a major aspect of Norwegian policy which contains income provisions to even out farm revenues despite size and location of farms. Consequently, farm income in Norway—an exception to most of Western Europe—is nearly equal to industrial counterparts and has sharply increased in recent years.

Significant Improvement in Farm Incomes Unlikely

The farm sectors throughout most of Western Europe are not likely to enjoy any significant improvement in incomes during 1981, even if both the value and volume of production is above 1980 unless soaring oil prices are checked. Nearly all the major inputs that affect production (fertilizers, pesticides, herbicides, and fuels) are based on energy. Consequently, rising oil prices are a critical inflationary element. Other factors, including pressure for higher wages, could further contribute to inflation. Furthermore, despite increased budgetary allocations for EC price subsidies in 1981, the rise is likely to be insufficient to alleviate the cost/price squeeze in farming. At the same time, debt repayment will continue to be a major cost factor in 1981, possibly contributing to further declines in investment. These factors are likely to lead to a further widening of the gap in real income between the farm and nonfarm sectors. (Marshall H. Cohen)

AGRICULTURAL POLICY

Surplus Production and Growing Costs Hinder Policymakers

Surplus production and growing costs of the CAP continued to plague EC agricultural policymakers in 1980. With calls for reform of the CAP emanating from nearly all quarters, the major issue for the Community in the early 1980's is likely to be what to do about its agricultural policy.

The EC Faces Budget-Agricultural Surplus Difficulties

The cost to the Community of buying up and disposing of agricultural surpluses has increased at an alarming rate, so much so that the problem has put more stress on the CAP and its mechanisms than at any other time since its inception in 1962.

The agricultural budget for 1982 will again be the target of much discussion and wrangling. Last year, the problem of Britian's budget contribution crippled agricultural support operations for several months until a temporary deal was struck. The EC Commission was requested to propose a permanent solution to the budget problem by June 1981. The CAP is at the heart of the problem.

Generous price increases and open-ended market intervention are generally considered key factors responsible for overproduction and the costly upkeep of the Community's agriculture. In past years, support for the CAP has taken nearly three quarters of the entire EC budget, and costs continue to rise. The price tag for Community support of the agricultural sector is expected to top $16 billion in 1982—about $2,000 per person employed in agriculture.

The EC's spending is financed by its "own resources"—a mixture of customs duties, agricultural levies, and a maximum of up to 1 percent of the value-added tax (VAT) collected by member Governments. But spending has grown much faster than "own resources," which depend heavily on economic growth for increases. Without budgetary and related CAP reforms, expenditures will probably exceed the resource ceiling sometime in 1982.

Reforming the CAP

In concert with its work on a more permanent solution to the budget crisis, member nations asked the Commission to review the Community's agricultural policy and to propose suggested reforms. The Commission examined the principles and results of the CAP, and, in its "Reflections on the Common Agricultural Policy," outlined an approach for improvement or modification of the CAP. It recommended that alterations in the Community's agricultural policy should be approached along three interrelated lines:

- adjustment of the commodity market organizations so as to place more financial responsibility for surplus disposal on the producer;
- readjustment of structural policy for the agricultural sector;
- "new approach" to the Community's agricultural trade policy.

Of the three measures, increasing the producer's financial responsibility for the marketing of surplus production would have the most direct impact on the Community's agricultural base. Overall producer returns would be closely tied to this element of "co-responsibility" on the part of farmers to either limit production or accept lower prices for overproduction.

The concept of farmer participation in the cost of disposal of excess production is not new to Community policy. It is already underway, to a modest extent, for sugar and milk. The 1981/82 price package put forward by the Commission simply proposed to extend the principle to other sectors—cereals, oilseeds (rapeseed only), olive oil, processed fruits and vegetables, tobacco, and beef.

The proposal for co-responsibility in the cereal sector called for the reduction of the intervention price by 1 percent for every 1 percent increase in production over the level established during the "reference period." The total reduction in support prices could not exceed 5 percent, however. The reference levels for grains, based on the average production over the past 3 years, would have been as follows: common wheat, 46.9 million tons; durum wheat, 4.4 million tons; and other grains, 69.6 million tons.

Since a reliable estimate of crop size would not be known at the beginning of the grain marketing year, only a partial intervention price would be paid—for example, only 95 percent of the stated intervention price. A final payment would be made once the extent of total production and the actual adjusted intervention price is known.

Co-responsibility in the dairy sector would take two forms according to the Commission's proposal. The present producer (co-responsibility) tax of 2 percent of the target price would remain intact—along with the present exemptions from the tax (for producers in the "hill" or poorer regions). In addition, the Commission proposal resurrected the concept of the "super levy"—an additional tax on excess milk processed into dairy products. Had the proposal been approved by the Agricultural Ministers, the "super levy"—equivalent to 37 percent of the proposed April 1 target price—would have been tacked onto 1981/82 milk deliveries that exceeded the average amount delivered over the previous 2 years.

A modified form of co-responsibility already exists in the sugar sector. Quotas ("A" and "B") are distributed among member countries. The full intervention price is paid for "A" quota sugar, but production in excess of the "A" quota falls into the "B" quota, which incurs a reduction (tax) on the intervention price. Production in excess of the combined "A" and "B" quotas must be sold at world market levels, which in most years (1980/81 being an exception), is substantially below the EC's sugar intervention price. To further increase the producer's financial responsibility for surplus production, the Commission proposed that the maximum tax for surplus "B" quota sugar be raised to 37.5 percent of the basic price.

In the short period of time (since 1978) that aids have been available for the processing of selected fruits and vegetables, expense to the CAP has increased substantially. For processed fruits and vegetables and olive oil, for which producers also receive direct aids, the co-responsibility principle would take the form of a reduction in aids should output exceed established "basic" quantities.

For olive oil, the Commission gave several specific reasons justifying the introduction of co-responsibility. The key factor, however, was the enlargement of the Community to include Greece, which appreciably alters the balance in the olive oil market—transforming the EC from a market with a structural deficit into one that, at least in good years, could show a surplus. Of course, this balance would move rapidly into a structural surplus when Spain and Portugal accede to the EC sometime in 1984.

The highlighting of readjustment of structural policies is little more than a re-emphasis of pending amendments to the existing EC directives on farm structures designed to increase productivity. These directives call for a widening and intensifying of structural adjustments, particularly in the poorer regions of the Community. The Commission proposals include a greater adaptation of existing schemes to modernize farms, urging certain farmers to retire early, training managers of cooperatives and producer organizations, and granting aids to young farmers.

Concerning farm modernization, the new proposals would make the conditions governing the application and implementation of farm development plans more flexible. The income threshold would be lowered to allow more farmers to qualify, and special provisions would be made for young farmers intent on farm modernization.

For farmers leaving agriculture, the Commission's proposal would more than double the compensation currently being paid. In addition, the Community's contribution to national funds for vocational training would also increase from 25 percent to 50 percent of the amounts budgeted by national Governments.

The aim of the structural adjustment proposals is to assist farmers in adapting their production systems to increase productivity and farm incomes—i.e., allowing structural improvements to account for a larger share of increased farm income as financial pressures force price increases to take a lesser role in farm income maintenance.

Behind the Commission's reflections on agricultural trade policy is the consideration that farmers increased financial responsibility for the disposition of surpluses must be accompanied by agricultural trade actions—both imports and exports.

The Community is the world's largest importer of agricultural products, despite its high overall level of self-sufficiency. Moreover, the EC is the largest agricultural importer because it is also the world's second largest agricultural exporter, basing much of its export trade on processed agricultural products. Imports of bulk commodities such as grains, oilseeds, and other feedstuffs are transformed into exports of wheat flour, meats, and dairy products. In managing its agricultural trade balance, the EC has had to juggle its international and multilateral obligations in agricultural trade with an increasingly difficult market balance within the Community.

By mid-1981, the Commission is expected to detail its "new approach" to external trade policy as part of its overall revision of the CAP mechanisms. However, the "new approach" will likely be little more than an extension of the "new approaches" seen during 1980. For example, in November 1980, the EC and Thailand concluded a preliminary agreement on the voluntary restraint of manoic exports for the next 6 years. The EC agreed to purchase, under quota, 5 million tons of manioc in 1981 and 1982 and 4.5 million tons in 1983 and 1984. The amount for 1985 and 1986 is still to be negotiated, but it most likely will be less than 4.5 million tons. These figures compare with a high of nearly 6 million tons exported in 1978.

The Community, in return for the reduced manioc exports, agreed to grant aid to Thailand for diversifying that county's farming and exports and to move ahead with deconsolidation (removal) of the GATT binding that holds the duty on manioc to a maximum of 6 percent ad valorem. This move is a likely first step in the EC's "new approach" to external trade policy—an approach designed to reconcile its policy on cereal substitutes with the demands of EC cereal producers, who see cereal substitutes as a highly destabilizing factor in the market for animal feeds.

In the same area as cereal substitutes, the Community may be considering raising the import levies on grain milling by-products, such as brans and sharps. There are no GATT restrictions on these products, and by adjusting the technical coefficients for feed value, the EC could raise the duty on some classifications of brans and sharp.

There are other considerations on the import side as well. Enlargement of the Community to include Greece, with Spain and Portugal to follow, brings with it surplus problems for several Mediterranean crops, particularly olive oil. The potential problems in this area keep the "vegetable oil tax" issue on the Commission's agenda. The tax would be designed to make olive oil more price competitive with other, cheaper vegetable oils and could constrain import demand for oilseeds.

In addition to restricting imports, the EC has been seeking larger export outlets for its growing agricultural production, particularly for grains and livestock products. Agricultural exports have increased by 13 percent annually over the past few years. Budgeted monies for export restitutions that spurred this export growth, have also risen—from just over $2 billion in 1976 to an expected $6 billion or more for 1981.

In 1980/81, the Community again expanded its grain export program. Sales of grains and flour at subsidized rates have risen dramatically. Last year, the Community also broadened its subsidy scheme for poultry exports. The EC is already the world's largest poultry meat exporter and a dominant supplier in markets where export subsidies on poultry are applied. Extending these subsidies on a world-wide basis could lead to a substantial erosion of the U.S. market share for poultry meat in several regions of the world.

In the past, the EC has turned to ad hoc export-oriented policies to rid its domestic market of surpluses. However, a "new approach" to the EC's food export policies could be forthcoming. The Commission would like to institute a Common External Policy (CEP) for agricultural products. Under such a policy, the Community might negotiate multiannual agreements for the delivery of agricultural products to trading partners. Measures designed to assist with export credit and market promotion would be instituted on the basis of revenues generated from co-responsibility levies. In addition, food aid programs would be planned over a longer period, as opposed to the ad hoc process now underway for EC food aid programs.

1981/82 Farm Price Package Agreed to on Schedule

Over the past few years, as the basis for consensus on farm prices became more protracted, the Council of Agricultural Ministers debate on the price package has extended well beyond the scheduled date for approval (April 1) and typically ended in several all-night negotiating marathons. Nevertheless, for the first time in several years, the 1981/82 price package was agreed to on schedule. The early approval came somewhat as a surprise, considering that the final agreement had to be a workable synthesis of EC budget constraints and legitimate producer aspirations for the protection of farm incomes.

The consensus of the Agricultural Ministers centered on an average price rise of 9.6 percent in terms of ECU's—higher than the Commission's original price proposal (7.8 percent) but lower than the increase requested by farm organizations in France and Italy (12 to 15 percent). The price rise is a movement away from the policy of price restraint in recent years and offsets the 9-percent drop in real farm incomes in 1980 (see section on Agricultural Prices and Incomes).

More importantly, however, the "reform" of the CAP has apparently been postponed again. The EC Ministers agreed to delay implementation of co-responsibility in most all sectors.

Support price increases vary by commodity within a range of 6 percent to 11, but larger support price increases were given to meats (Table 6). An improvement in meat prices relative to other commodities, particularly grains, should help to lessen the price/cost squeeze in the animal feeding sector.

The larger price increases for meats at the producer level will, however, carry through to the retail level and contribute to the rise in EC food prices. Overall, farm price increases for 1981/82 should add 2.5 percent to food prices and 0.6 percent to the cost of living index.

As previously mentioned, production of cereals is expanding and, for the first time, the Community became a net exporter of grains in 1980/81. In that state of market balance, the grain sector holds potential for substantially larger budgetary costs associated with the subsidization of larger grain exports. To encourage home consumption, especially as animal feed, the common support price of feed grains (including feed wheat) was increased only 6 percent. The target prices for feed grains (the price on which the threshold or minimum import price is determined) will increase at varying rates, but, in all cases, the rates exceed those for the support prices—further widening the price margin between domestically produced grains (feed wheat and barley) and predominately imported grains (corn). Such a shift in relative prices between feed wheat and corn would make wheat more competitive in the animal feed sector and could displace some corn imports, most of which come from the United States. The support price for wheat of average bread-baking quality will go up 7.5 percent, but, to encourage the production of better quality wheat, the support price of lower quality bread wheat will go up only 5.5 percent. In addition, the Council did pledge to introduce co-responsibility in the grain sector—but not until 1982/83.

The dairy sector makes up over 40 percent of support spending on EC agricultural markets and has been the major surplus problem for several years. Because more than two-thirds of the farms produce milk as a major revenue generator, it is difficult to prevent price increases. Therefore, the Council approved a 9-percent increase in the intervention price for dairy products. The full increase would go into effect at the start of the marketing year (April 6 for 1981/82), even though the Commission had proposed a two-stage increase.

The Council requested the Commission to carefully study in depth a proposal that the basic (2-percent) levy be tripled for those farmers producing more than 15,000 kgs. of milk from 1 forage hectare. These "industrial" milk producers are the heaviest users of animal feeds, relying on bought-in concentrates to increase production. The heavy emphasis on taxing milk output in this "industrial" sector could substantially dampen overall feed demand, particularly for imported protein meals—of which the United States is a major supplier.

The "super levy" on excess milk production was again rejected by the Agricultural Ministers, but the existing co-responsibility tax of 2 percent of the target price was raised to 2.5 percent.

The council did approve a two-stage price increase for beef. Prices are scheduled to increase 7.5 percent at the start of the marketing year (April 6), with a further increase to 10 percent from December 7.

The basic price for pork was increased by 11 percent, compared with only 4 percent in the 1980/81 marketing year. The price rise should have a corresponding effect on the market price and help to noticeably improve the feeding margins for pork in 1981/82.

The basic price for sugarbeets and the intervention price for white sugar were increased 8.5 percent for 1981/82. In addition, the Council approved a new sugar regime that will be applied for a 5-year period from July 1, 1981. Essentially, the new regulation provides for the maintenance of the production quota system with a co-responsibility requirement similar to that described earlier. The total "A" quota for the EC-9 was raised to 9.2 million tons from the old 9.1 million tons, while the "B" quota was reduced from 2.5 to 2.2 million tons. Overall, the total amount of sugar ("A" and "B") eligible for support was reduced about 200,000 tons from the old quota.

The target prices for the major EC-produced oilseeds (rapeseed and sunflower) were raised 10 percent for 1981/82, while the olive oil intervention price was increased by 9 percent. The Council flatly rejected the principle of co-responsibility for either olive oil or rapeseed.

Green Rates of Exchange Changed

Along with approval of the farm price package (in terms of ECU's), the Council also changed the green rates of exchange for the Benelux countries (Belgium, Netherlands, and Luxembourg), Denmark, France,

Table 6—EC-9 prices for selected agricultural products

Commodity	Type of price[1]	1980/81	1981/82	Change from 1980/81 to 1981/82
		ECU per metric ton		*Percent*
Soft wheat	Target	214.01	230.55	7.73
	Intervention	155.88	165.23	6.0
	Reference[2]	179.27	192.72	7.5
Durum wheat	Target	294.71	317.49	7.73
	Intervention	260.33	279.85	7.5
Barley and Corn	Target	194.32	210.00	8.07
	Intervention	155.88	165.23	6.0
Rice	Target, husked	408.16	450.50	10.37
	Intervention, paddy	233.71	259.42	11.00
Sugar	Minimum, sugarbeets[3]	33.10	35.91	8.5
	Target, white sugar	432.70	469.50	8.5
	Intervention, white sugar	358.90	385.80	7.5
Olive	Target			
	Intervention	1,801.20	1,963.30	9.0
Rapeseed	Target	386.90	425.60	10.0
	Intervention	367.70	397.12	8.0
Sunflower	Target	426.30	477.50	12.0
	Intervention	400.50	440.60	8.0
Peas and beans	Activating price[4]	375.90	418.30	11.3
	Minimum price[5]	226.60	244.70	8.0
Milk	Target	222.60	242.60	9.0
	Intervention, butter	2,916.00	3,178.40	9.0
	Intervention, NFDM	1,215.10	1,324.50	9.0
Beef	Guide, Live weight[6]	1,607.60		
	April 6, 1981		1,728.17	7.5
	December 7, 1981		1,768.36	10.0
	Intervention, Live weight	1,466.80		
	April 6, 1981		1,576.81	7.5
	December 7, 1981		1,613.48	10.0
Pork	Base, carcass weight[6]	1,587.21	1,761.80	11.0

n.c.= No change.

[1]Target prices represent the level the EC wants the market price to approximate. Threshold, or minimum import prices are calculated from target prices by deducting transportation and other costs incurred between the point of importantion and the area for which the target price is fixed. Intervention, or support, prices represent the level paid to producers should the EC have to make purchases in an over-supplied market for a particular commodity.

[2]Applicable to average milling quality wheat during the first and last quarters of the wheat marketing year.

[3]The minimum price refiners must meet in their contacts with growers—applies to within-quota production.

[4]The price at which the manufacturers subsidy is activated—based on price of (0.45 tons of soybean meal 0.55 tons of cereals).

[5]The minimum price feed manufacturers must meet in their contracts with growers.

[6]The guide, or orientation, price for beef is used to determine the market price level at which support measures come into force. The base price for pork is also used for the same purpose.

Greece, Ireland, and Italy. The monetary compensatory amounts (MCA's), resulting from the green rate changes, are minus 1 for Italy and zero for the other countries. No changes were made in the United Kingdom's green pound, and thus, the MCA remains at 12.9 percent. The green rate for West Germany will be adjusted at the start of each product marketing year such that MCA's are reduced by 4.3 points for milk and 3.3 points for other products.

The revaluation of the green rate for Germany will automatically reduce the level of the price increase when expressed in national currency versus the common (ECU) price increase. The devaluations of the green currencies in the other countries will boost agricultural prices, however. In national currencies, taking the agri-monetary changes into account, the farm price increase will range from an average of less than 5 percent in West Germany to 15.5 percent for Italy.

Since the introduction of the European Monetary System (EMS) and the adoption of the ECU in 1979 for the purposes of transactions under the CAP, there has been a rapid reduction in the MCA gap. Just before the introduction of the EMS to agriculture, the gap between the largest positive MCA percentage (Germany) and the largest negative MCA percentage (United Kingdom) for corn was almost 38 percent. As of April 6, 1981, when green rate and MCA changes were effected, the gap between the largest positive MCA percentage (United Kingdom) and the largest negative MCA (Italy) was about 14 percentage points (table 7).

Substantial changes took place in 1980 and early 1981 within the agri-monetary system of the Community.

Table 7—Monetary compensatory percentages applicable to grain in the European Community

Country	Monetary compensatory percentage applicable on:[1]		
	January 1, 1979	February 25, 1980	April 6, 1981
United Kingdom	-27.0	-3.7	+12.9
Italy	-17.7	-1.3	-1.0
France	-10.6	-3.7	0
Ireland	-2.0	0	0
Belgium/Luxembourg	+3.3	+1.9	0
Netherlands	+3.3	+1.9	0
West Germany	+10.8	+9.8	+4.0
Denmark	0	0	0
Margin between largest positive and largest negative MCA	37.8	13.5	13.9

[1]The monetary compensatory percentage is applied to the intervention price of the grain to arrive at a monetary compensatory amount (value).

Most notable was that of the United Kingdom. The strength of the British sterling caused the negative MCA percentage (basically the difference between the market rate of exchange and the green rate of exchange) to drop to zero by March 1980 and then continue upward until, by February 1981, it reached its height—a positive MCA of 18.2 percent. The fact that the United Kingdom took no steps to reduce its MCA's (changing the value of the green pound) indicates that little improvement in the MCA gap is expected in 1981/82. When all member countries achieve a zero MCA, true common prices would exist in the Community for agricultural products covered by the CAP.

EC Attempting to Restrict Escalating Expenditures

In formulating its 1981/82 price proposals, the Commission was under heavy pressure to stay within the expected budgetary revenues for 1981 and 1982. The proposed extension of the co-responsibility principle to other sectors was an effort to restrict the escalation of net budgetary expenditures beyond the Community's "own resources." The budgetary problem is not a new issue for the Community. If it were not for a reprieve from a buoyant international market, the Community could possibly have exhausted its budgetary resources during the 1980/81 marketing year. The strong world commodity markets have allowed a reduction in the surplus stocks of many commodities, such as milk products, grains, sugar, and beef. Higher world market prices made exports easier and less costly to the EC treasury since the gap between world and Community prices—and thus export subsidies—was lowered. The results were particularly beneficial in the cereals, sugar, and milk product markets. The financial crisis seemed to have receded, at least temporarily. This financial "margin of maneuver" played a key role in tilting the Agricultural Ministers' final decision on the 1981/82 farm price package toward less co-responsibility and higher prices than proposed by the Commission.

The additional cost of the farm price increases is projected at $1.3 billion for the 12-month period covering the various 1981/82 marketing years. The Commission expects that all the costs of the 1981/82 package which will be incurred in calendar 1981 can be financed within the approved 1981 budget and that, in calendar 1982, the growth of agricultural expendiutres brought on by the 1981/82 package can be kept close to, or possibly below, the rate of growth in the Community's own resources. (John Dunmore)

AGRICULTURAL TRADE

Trade Deficit Down

Based on trade data available from most Western European countries for the greater part of 1980, it appears that there was a significant reduction in the region's agricultural trade deficit. This development was particularly notable in the case of the European Community. EC farm exports for 1980 are estimated to have been approximately $73 billion, about 12 percent above 1979. As in that year, exports outside the EC moved at a brisker pace than did intra-EC trade, about 20 percent greater than in 1979. Based on data for the first 3 quarters of 1980, those exports accounted for approximately one-third of the total. At the same time, total EC farm imports are estimated at about $95 billion, almost 6 percent more than in 1979. The EC agricultural trade deficit is expected to decline about 9 percent.

Table 8--Selected U.S. agricultural exports to Western Europe, by quantity and value, 1979 and 1980

Commodity 1/	Unit	Quantity 1979	Quantity 1980	Percentage change	Value 1979	Value 1980	Percentage change	Unit value 1979	Unit value 1980	Percentage change
Live animals	NA	---	---	---	60.4	79.5	+31.6	---	---	---
Meat 2/	MT	186	201	+81.0	302.1	343.1	+13.6	1,503	1,707	+13.5
Wheat	MT	2,762	2,626	-4.9	449.1	481.1	+71.2	163	183	+12.3
Rice	MT	382	331	-13.4	132.1	139.3	+54.5	346	421	+21.6
Barley	MT	28	323	+1,053.6	3.1	42.5	+1,270.9	111	132	+18.9
Corn	MT	14,158	15,753	+13.0	1,646.8	2,039.0	+23.8	116	129	+11.2
Oats	MT	1	30	+2,900.0	0.3	4.6	+1,433.3	300	153	-49.0
Sorghum	MT	414	1,006	+143.0	46.5	129.9	+179.3	112	129	+15.2
Total feed grains	MT	14,602	17,112	+17.2	1,696.7	2,216.0	+30.6	116	129	+11.2
Fresh fruit	MT	169	279	+65.1	72.6	123.8	+96.4	430	402	-6.6
Dried fruit	MT	52	72	+38.5	96.0	123.3	+28.4	1,846	1,713	-7.3
Nuts & preparations	NA	---	---	---	374.7	518.9	+38.4	---	---	---
Vegetables 3/	MT	155	171	+10.3	71.2	88.0	+23.5	459	515	+12.2
Soybeans	MT	10,673	11,939	+11.9	2,887.7	3,212.1	+11.2	271	269	-0.8
Other oilseeds	NA	---	---	---	419.8	352.5	-16.1	---	---	---
Soybean oilcake & meal	MT	3,086	3,940	+27.7	688.2	904.5	+31.4	218	230	+5.5
Other feeds 4/	NA	---	---	---	572.9	778.1	+35.8	---	---	---
Tobacco	MT	132	148	+12.1	551.0	690.3	+25.3	4,174	4,664	+11.7
Cotton, raw & linters	MT 5/	184	238	+29.3	268.7	384.2	+42.9	1,460	1,614	+10.5
Inedible tallow	MT	277	309	+11.6	141.6	133.7	-5.6	511	433	-15.3
Subtotal	NA	---	---	---	8,784.2	10,568.4	20.3	---	---	---
Other	NA	---	---	---	86.2	1,116.7	+2.8	---	---	---
Total Western Europe	---	---	---	---	9,871.0	11,685.1	+18.4	---	---	---

NA = Not applicable.
Data not adjusted for transshipments.

1/ Categories conform to Schedule B codes, Bureau of the Census. 2/ Fresh and frozen. 3/ Fresh, frozen and dried. 4/ Excluding oilmeals. 5/ 1 metric tons = 4.59 bales.

Source: Compiled from U.S. Bureau of Census data as processed by USDA's IED/WA computer runs.

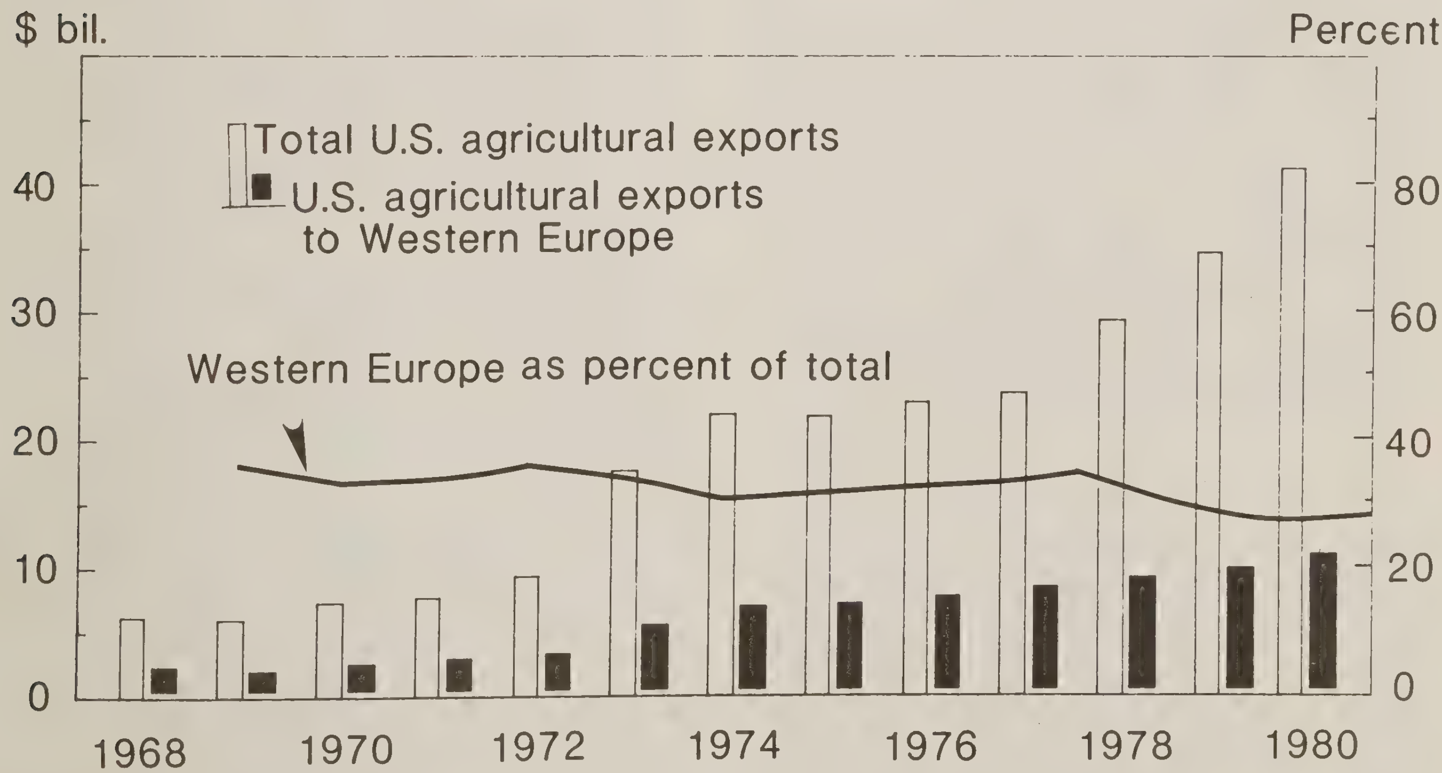
The United States, nevertheless, fared well in the Western European market in 1980, with the value of sales (not adjusted for transshipments) increasing by 18 percent—both considerably faster than Western European imports generally and twice the rate of increase for 1979's U.S. exports. The total sales value amounted to $11.7 billion. As in 1979, sales from the livestock feed sector (grains, oilseeds, and other feedstuffs) accounted for 71 percent of the total. The EC still takes about three-quarters of total U.S. farm sales to Western Europe (and also of sales from the livestock feed sector, considered separately). U.S. agricultural imports from Western Europe, $2.6 billion, were about 7 percent greater than in 1979 (mostly because of wine, cheese, and casein imports).

The increase in U.S. exports to Western Europe was led by oilseeds and products, which rose 12 percent in value to $4.6 billion. While there was variance by commodity and country, on a regional basis, this development in the overall oilseeds sector was confined to the EC; the value of sales to the non-EC area declined 10 percent to $726 million. The volume of U.S. soybean and soybean meal sales to all of Western Europe increased by 12 and 28 percent, respectively, above 1979. Favorable prices and modest expansion in the hog and poultry sectors primarily stimulated demand in the EC. On the other hand, soybean meal sales to the non-EC countries plummeted as soybean-crushing capacity expanded, particularly in Spain.

Oilseeds and products, however, were hardly the only case of successful expansion in U.S. sales. Despite record European grain production, relative prices motivated countinued corn importation, while Western European wheat and barley were exported in larger quantities. U.S. sales of corn alone increased 11 percent in volume to 15.8 million tons and 24 percent in value to over $2 billion.

There were also very significant increases in the sales of U.S. tobacco and cotton. Strong markets for U.S. leaf in West Germany, the Netherlands, and Spain paced a 25-percent value increase, rising to $690 million. Cotton was exported at a value that was 43 percent above 1979, reaching $384 million. Under the influence of greater use in Italy and Greece, where textile exports were strong during early 1980, and in Ireland, where spinning capacity expanded, the volume of cotton exports in 1980 was 29 percent higher than in 1979. In the case of both tobacco

U.S. Agricultural Exports, Total and to Western Europe



Not adjusted for transshipments.

Figure 4

and cotton, the non-EC countries were an unusually important factor, with value increases of 85 and 89 percent for the respective commodities. Thus, the non-EC region accounted for 25 percent of total U.S. tobacco sales to Western Europe and 45 percent of total cotton sales, compared with 17 and 34 percent in 1979.

A 40 percent rise in the value of U.S. sales of fruits, nuts, and vegetables to Western Europe was also notable in 1980. This was particularly true in the case of the EC, where these items approached one-tenth of the value of total direct U.S. farm sales. Almond and dried fruit sales led the increase.

Oilseed Imports Increase Less than Trend

Western Europe's imports of oilseeds and oilseed meals soared in the first 3 quarters of 1980 but fell in the fourth quarter, showing a yearly increase below the trend. Oilseeds imports totaled an estimated 19.1 million metric tons in 1980, up by 5.5 percent, while oilseed meal imports rose 3.2 percent to 16.5 million tons. This compares to an average annual increase of 15 percent for oilseeds and 10 percent for oilseed meal over the last 3 years.

U.S. exports of all oilseeds rose by 10 percent in volume to 13.1 million tons in 1980, while exports of all oilseed meals expanded by 27 percent to 4.2 million tons. The U.S. share of the overall Western European market for oilseeds increased to 69 percent; for oilseed meals, the portion rose to 25 percent. Historically, the U S. share has varied from 55 to 70 percent for seeds and from 18 to 25 percent for meal.

The principal impetus to import expansion in the first 3 quarters of 1980 was price. The price of soybean meal fell to a low of $210 a ton in April 1980—80 percent of the price of EC corn. While the livestock sector increased only marginally, the low price of oilseeds relative to grain led to increased use of protein meals in compound feed rations and to an overall expansion in the use of mixed feeds. Increased onfarm feeding of oilseeds provided a further stimulus to consumption growth. On the other hand, the vegetable oil market was not a factor in the expansion of oilseed imports. Export demand for vegetable oils weakened, hastening stock accumulation and bringing prices to unattractive levels.

Grain Imports Down

Rising self-sufficiency rates and increased use of feed grain substitutes (including significant shipments of U.S. corn gluten feed) held down the 1980 import volume of grain into Western Europe. Record grain production, following two other excellent harvests, spurred increased Western European exports of wheat and coarse grains, particularly toward the latter part of the year.

These developments were particularly characteristic of the EC, especially France and the United Kingdom, both of which boosted wheat and barley exports. France also had large corn exports. However, the assessment also applies to non-EC countries taken as a whole, largely because of increased self-sufficiency in Spain.

Considered on a July-June basis, EC exports were almost one-quarter larger than the previous year, rising to 18.4 million tons. Most of the sales increase was in wheat, which reached 13 million tons. Large stocks brought internal EC prices down to levels that forced farmers to offer more wheat into intervention stocks. Therefore, stocks became so burdensome that internal prices descended to levels that compared relatively favorably with world prices, at a time when the latter were unusually high. This encouraged the EC to sell off stocks while the need for export restitutions remained low.

Despite the decisive upward turn in EC exports in the latter part of the year, 1980 U.S. exports of grains (excluding products) to Western Europe rose by 13 percent, to 17.7 million tons and by 25 percent in value to $2.8 billion. As mentioned earlier, corn sales expanded notably. Competitive prices aided U.S. sales to the EC, as did the diversion of Argentine corn away from Western Europe, especially from Italy. The U.S. share of the EC market increased in 1980. U.S. prices also encouraged Spain to export more of its barley while importing more U.S. corn.

Livestock Plays Important Role in Exports

As in 1979, sales of live animals, red meat and poultry meat were extremely important to the increased exports of European farm commodities in 1980. Also, as in the previous year, sales on the Eastern European, Soviet, and Middle Eastern markets were of crucial importance, rising at a faster rate than exports generally and working to shore up livestock industries not greatly encouraged by domestic consumption.

Exports to non-EC countries of fresh and frozen beef and veal more than doubled in 1980, reaching a record of about 535,000 tons, making the EC the world's number-two exporter of bovine meat. Although a major importer of beef, the Community, thus, improved its net export position from 72,000 tons in 1979 to 380,000 tons in 1980. West German exports, consisting mostly of fresh beef, accounted for two-fifths of EC sales to third country markets (over three-quarters of German sales were to Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union). French sales were predominantly frozen beef from intervention stocks, with exports to non-EC countries rising from 44,000 tons in 1979 to 115,000 tons, with Eastern Europe, the Soviet Union, and the Middle East accounting for most of the gain. Ireland had record beef exports. Most of the sales went to other EC members, but there was a significant increase in sales to the Middle East. This was also true of Irish live-cattle sales, for which third-country markets replaced the United Kingdom as the destination for most exports. The Middle East, primarily Libya, was once more a central factor. The United Kingdom's trade in beef and veal was marked by a significant decline in imports and a sharp rise in exports, even though the country remained a net importer.

Danish pork and bacon exports rose 5 percent in 1980, mostly because of sales to Italy, France, and West Germany, offsetting losses on the U.K. market, which accounts for most Danish sales. The Netherlands was quite strong in pork exports in the past year, especially

on the Italian market, but also in France and West Germany. Dutch sales to Italy rose, even though they were hampered late in the year by a discovery of salmonella, which forced Italy to impose a partial ban. Italian hog prices, while strengthening, were not great enough to compensate producers for cost inflation and thereby urge greater domestic production, particularly in view of price competition from Northern Europe. Moreover, that area seeks to respond to Italian demand for fresh pork, whereas Italian pork producers traditionally prefer to aim for a product tailored to the needs of the specialized meat products industry.

Bolstered by an expansion of the coverage offered by its export subsidy system—now including all poultry and poultry parts to all destinations other than the United States—EC poultry meat exports increased about 17 percent, rising to about 318,000 tons in 1980. Although exports to the Soviet Union were an important factor, Middle Eastern countries have dominated purchases of EC poultry meat, particularly in the case of France, which ships more than half of EC poultry exports.

This year's sales from the livestock sector likely will not show the sort of gains that they had in 1979 and 1980. The anticipation of some stagnation in the export of fresh beef will probably cause the smaller gains. Prices, particularly in West Germany, have jumped in response to the export trade in beef, while export refunds for fresh beef exports to non-EC countries have been cut by about 10 percent as of the beginning of the year and may be further reduced. With a projected rise of about 5 percent, the expectation for poultry meat sales is more optimistic—but not matching the increases of the previous 2 years.

Dairy Exports Rise Sharply

Trade in the EC dairy sector was marked by a dramatic increase in exports of most dairy products. EC butter sales to non-EC country markets totaled nearly 550,000 tons, up more than 9 percent from 1979, while exports of skim milk powder (SMP) are estimated to have reached 700,000 tons, an 8.9 percent increase. Exports of other dairy products were up substantially as well. On a 6-month basis (January-June 1980), cheese exports climbed an estimated 25 percent. The milk product trade increased despite substantial reductions in EC export subsidies for dairy products. Increased demand on world markets resulted in prices that allowed large reductions in EC export refunds—up to 60 percent for SMP and 50 percent for butter.

Larger exports of butter and SMP went to Latin America, Japan, and Algeria. Butter exports to the Soviet Union continued strong but were down from 1979. A preliminary total for 1980 indicates over 103,000 tons of butter being sent to the USSR from the EC. The 1980 figure compares with 135,000 tons of butter a year earlier—an amount which accounted for 27 percent of total EC butter exports to third countries and 77 percent of Soviet imports for 1979. Including the non-EC countries (Sweden, 4,600 tons of butter, and Finland, 6,700 tons of butter), Western Europe accounted for 83 percent of Soviet imports in 1979. To circumvent the absence of subsidized butter sales to the USSR once loopholes in the subsidy system were temporarily closed, a total of 43,623 tons of EC butter oil was also sent to the Soviet Union in January-October 1980.

EC exports of milk products to other areas also increased in 1980. EC cheese and whole milk powder exports to OPEC increased, as did exports of cheeses to the United States. Danish exports of feta cheese to the Middle East, North Africa, and Iran performed well, as did German dairy exports to North Africa and the United States.

A shift in demand within the Community (evidenced in increasing cheese consumption) and on world markets for cheese, condensed milk, whole milk powder, and semi-skim milk powder led to a modest drop in EC butter and SMP production in 1980. The drop in production and increased exports to countries outside the EC were largely responsible for last year's decline in EC stocks of butter (-28 percent) and SMP (-53 percent).

The decline in SMP stocks occurred despite an accentuated drop in demand for veal following the veal hormone scandal. This in turn reduced demand for milk replacers. An increase in SMP stocks in the EC could be anticipated if veal production stagnates in 1981.

The United States exports only small amounts of dairy products to Western Europe, totaling only $5.2 million in 1980. However, United States dairy imports from Western Europe are substantially larger, totaling $312 million in 1980. Cheese imports from the EC showed a large increase, up 22 percent to $134 million. Other dairy imports from the EC (butter, condensed milk, ice cream, and SMP) increased less rapidly, by 13 percent to $1.7 million. Dairy imports from the non-EC countries were off, however. Cheese imports from the European Free Trade Association countries fell 11 percent to $76 million.

U.S. Tobacco Exports to Western Europe Increased

U.S. data on its 1980 tobacco sales to Western Europe indicate a 12-percent increase in volume above 1979, reaching 148,000 tons. The value rose 25 percent, climbing to $690 million [1].

The single major factor of U.S. tobacco sales to Western Europe was a near tripling—to 17,000 tons (as reported by Spanish sources)—of U.S. tobacco imported by Spain. The U.S. share of the Spanish market rose from less than one-tenth to almost one-quarter. Despite a record Spanish crop that followed the previous 1979 record, manufacturers' stocks of U.S. flue-cured leaf were deficient at a time when production of U.S. blend cigarettes had been gaining sharply.

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[1] Because tobacco stocks are often held in warehouses outside customs limits, the importing country's data do not always coincide with U.S. data on shipments. Appropriate data on variations in exports and imports are cited if they are useful for a full explanation.

According to U.S. data, 1980 tobacco sales to the EC—110,000 tons—were scarcely above 1979, but the total value increased 13 percent to $519 million. (European data also suggest a modest increase in overall EC use of U.S. tobacco.) However, in some of the particulars of U.S. exports there were notable shifts.

Shipments to the United Kingdom fell markedly, U.S. data show a drop of 16,000 tons, while U.K. sources indicate about 35,000 tons. Both figures illustrate the decline in U.S. re-export trade from the United Kingdom to other EC markets that occurred during the year. The drop was in response to the relative strength of the British pound. Multinational firms, which made imports for continental countries through British subsidiaries in order to lighten tariff costs, made most 1980 purchases through the country that would be the final user. The greater loss of U.S. sales, shown in U.K. data, is also indicative of the surprisingly strong return of Zimbabwe (Rhodesian) tobacco to the market and high interest rates that discouraged stockholding.

The activity of multinational firms caused losses in U.S. tobacco sales on the U.K. market to be recouped elsewhere in the EC. U.S. sales figures show an increase of 15,000 tons in shipments to West Germany and of 7,000 tons to the Netherlands. These were replacements of re-exports from the United Kingdom; however, in the Netherlands, U.S. sales were also strengthened by a growth of one-fifth in Dutch cigarette exports. For Italy, U.S. data register a decline of 2,000 tons in sales, while Italian sources point to an increase of 7,000 tons. The latter reveals an increased U.S. share in Italian imports, from one-third in 1979 to more than two-fifths in 1980. This occurred in a year that showed a one-fifth rise in total Italian imports, as well as increased production of the leading Italian blend, which relies on U.S. tobacco.

Sugar Consumption Stagnates

Sugar consumption in Western Europe has remained stagnant and last year's crop left abundant surpluses for export on the world market. The EC, in particular, entered the 1980/81 marketing year in an excellent position. An estimated 4.2 million tons of sugar will be available for export in 1981, compared to some 3.7 million last year. The EC has been a net exporter of sugar only since 1977 but already accounts for 14 percent of world export marketings.

Generally, world market prices range well below the EC support price for sugar, and substantial export subsidies are necessary to pay for disposal of the Community's sugar surpluses. But, with world stocks reduced to less than 28 percent of consumption in 1980 (the lowest level in years), world sugar prices increased substantially, and by October the world price was 162 percent of the EC intervention (support) price. Tariffs are used to protect EC prices in years when world prices are below the EC price, but when the world price moves above the EC's minimum import (threshold) price, an export tax takes effect. Throughout much of 1980, sugar exports provided a windfall revenue for the EC's beleaguered agricultural budget.

Last year, EC exports to the Soviet Union increased after that country's poor sugarbeet harvest. Over the first 5 months of 1980, the EC exported 445,000 tons of sugar to the Soviet Union, compared to 235,000 tons for all of 1979. Exports to OPEC also continued strong.

The United States does not import sugar from the EC. Exports of U.S. sugar to Western Europe are insignificant, but exports of molasses totaled $14.4 million in 1980, up 25 percent fron 1979. Molasses is used as an ingredient in animal feeds in Western Europe, and this trade has grown rapidly in recent years. EC imports of molasses rose from 2.2 million tons in 1976 to 3.3 million in 1979. The United States also exports large quantities of syrups and other sweeteners, including honey, to Western Europe—valued at $11.5 million in 1980, up 64 percent from 1979.

The EC has refused to become a member of the International Sugar Agreement in previous years, feeling the export quota offered was not large enough. Having established its position as a large net exporter, circles within the EC believe that their negotiating position has improved and that ISA membership would ameliorate relations with the Third-World. Many of these countries export sugar and object to the EC's subsidized sugar sales. Nevertheless, France, the largest EC sugar exporter, accounting for 55 percent of exports, desires to hold off negotiations until the new EC quotas for price guaranteed sugar are established.

Outlook for U.S. Exports in 1981—Up 5 Percent

The value of this year's U.S. agricultural exports to Western Europe is likely to rise about 5 percent above 1980. Gains in the unit values of most major traded commodities will far exceed any increases in volume. The slackening rate of expansion is primarily the result of an expected slowdown in the Western European livestock/feed sector.

In addition to the again marginal expansion expected for EC livestock herds in 1981, the price of major oilseeds has considerably deteriorated relative to grains. By March 1981, the soybean meal price was 11 percent greater than the corn price—having reached 28 percent above the November corn price, helping to explain the fourth quarter decline in imports of oilseeds and meals. The poor U.S. soybean harvest in 1980, combined with an abundant EC grain harvest, will be likely to maintain this imbalance until the last quarter of 1981, when the new U.S. soybean crop is harvested. An expanded rapeseed crop in the EC in 1980 will also help to reduce the demand for imported oilseeds, as will the growing burden of vegetable oil stocks. Recent high dollar rates on foreign exchange markets may cause further erosion of the U.S. market share.

In grains, the trade patterns manifested in the latter part of 1980 are expected to continue into 1981, with the result that Western Europe's grain deficit will decline further and the EC will become a net exporter for the first time. The degree of these developments by year's end hinges on the extent to which France, the major EC grain exporter, achieves hoped-for wheat sales to the

USSR, Poland, and China. It is not likely that the United States will gain in the market share of coarse grains to Western Europe in 1981, because Argentina, with an excellent harvest, will probably again become the major factor it was in the EC market prior to the controls on U.S. sales to the Soviet Union. U.S. sales and general Western European grain imports could increase late in 1981 because of what may be a relatively poor outturn of grains in Portugal, Spain, and Italy. Possible adoption of subsidies for grain imports by EC starch manufacturers would also work in that direction.

There is a possibility that the importation of low-protein grain substitutes, such as manioc and citrus pulp, will increase in 1981.[2]

These imports, in turn, could potentially shore up demand for protein meal as well. Imports of another grain substitute, corn gluten feed—which has a much higher protein content (24-27 percent) than grains—have been increasing substantially, and another increase is forecast for 1981. The United States is the major supplier of this item (2.5 million tons in 1980) and of citrus pulp (supplying 65 percent of total EC requirements).

Among other commodity groups, tobacco volume is likely to be down from 1980, because European working stocks of U.S. leaf have increased, and there is likely to be little change in utilization. The value of cotton exports will fall sharply, as European textile manufacturers continue the retrenchment that began last year in response to the general downturn in economic conditions. Sales of fruits, nuts, and vegetables may decline somewhat, as Spain regains its position as an almond supplier. (Miles Lambert and Stephen Sposato)

[2] The EC/Thailand restraint agreement level for manioc in 1981, 5 million tons, exceeds the total quantity imported in 1980, of about 3.7 million tons.

Appendix table 1: AREA AND PRODUCTION OF GRAINS IN WESTERN EUROPE,

COUNTRY AND YEAR	AREA								PRODUCTION			
	WHEAT	RYE 2/	FEED GRAINS				RICE	TOTAL GRAINS	WHEAT	RYE 2/	FEED GRAINS	
			BARLEY	OATS	CORN	TOTAL 2/ 3/					BARLEY	OATS
	1,000 HECTARES								1,000 TONS			
EUROPEAN COMMUNITY												
BELGIUM-LUXEMBOURG												
1971-75	211	18	162	81	5	261	---	490	958	66	668	290
1977	193	20	170	48	6	234	---	447	775	69	733	136
1978	196	17	173	40	6	227	---	440	1,021	64	841	161
1979	198	14	176	37	6	227	---	439	1,013	51	844	148
1980	194	12	174	37	6	225	---	431	931	45	909	135
FRANCE												
1971-75	3,981	120	2,726	722	1,869	5,600	16	9,717	17,106	310	9,941	2,251
1977	4,109	135	2,911	624	1,624	5,430	11	9,685	17,350	389	10,262	1,901
1978	4,166	138	2,814	611	1,803	5,493	11	9,808	20,936	435	11,321	2,203
1979	4,087	116	2,802	539	1,997	5,595	7	9,805	19,544	353	11,196	1,865
1980	4,556	128	2,639	534	1,783	5,179	7	9,870	23,436	407	11,755	1,900
GERMANY, WEST												
1971-75	1,595	756	1,629	647	109	2,938	---	5,289	7,132	2,642	6,482	3,179
1977	1,599	702	1,811	793	100	2,980	---	5,281	7,235	2,540	7,582	2,714
1978	1,619	674	1,951	573	116	3,286	---	5,579	8,118	2,548	8,608	4,049
1979	1,609	583	1,989	519	115	3,233	---	5,425	7,971	2,189	8,184	3,697
1980	1,657	569	1,998	653	118	3,156	---	5,382	8,098	2,189	8,787	3,228
ITALY												
1971-75	3,712	20	209	248	900	1,361	182	5,275	9,530	41	485	463
1977	2,786	15	290	226	983	1,509	186	4,496	6,218	31	668	343
1978	3,472	15	294	228	928	1,461	191	5,139	9,191	36	819	461
1979	3,446	15	301	223	936	1,472	181	5,114	8,985	37	800	431
1980	3,405	15	330	227	925	1,496	177	5,108	9,150	35	947	450
NETHERLANDS												
1971-75	135	37	86	35	---	122	---	294	675	121	342	160
1977	126	21	66	21	---	88	---	235	661	74	287	94
1978	121	17	71	25	---	97	---	235	792	68	355	140
1979	140	12	63	21	---	85	---	237	836	49	288	109
1980	142	10	54	18	---	73	---	225	880	40	263	94
TOTAL EC-6												
1971-75	9,634	951	4,812	1,533	2,883	10,282	198	21,065	35,401	3,180	17,925	6,343
1977	8,813	893	5,248	1,712	2,713	10,241	197	20,144	32,239	3,103	19,532	5,193
1978	9,574	861	5,303	1,877	2,853	10,564	202	21,201	40,058	3,151	21,944	7,014
1979	9,480	740	5,331	1,739	3,054	10,612	188	21,020	38,349	2,679	21,312	6,250
1980	9,954	734	5,195	1,669	2,832	10,129	184	21,016	42,495	2,716	22,661	5,807
DENMARK												
1971-75	118	44	1,420	142	---	1,587	---	1,749	566	155	5,517	524
1977	116	89	1,527	78	---	1,616	---	1,821	606	324	6,084	288
1978	121	84	1,570	61	---	1,639	---	1,844	642	315	6,301	206
1979	114	70	1,622	39	---	1,666	---	1,850	589	258	6,662	162
1980	139	59	1,588	40	---	1,633	---	1,831	653	199	6,324	168
IRELAND												
1971-75	63	---	244	51	---	295	---	358	264	1	987	175
1977	48	---	289	35	---	324	---	372	250	1	1,452	137
1978	49	---	307	31	---	338	---	387	253	1	1,396	118
1979	49	---	323	28	---	351	---	400	240	1	1,330	104
1980	48	---	346	26	---	372	---	420	245	1	1,500	100
UNITED KINGDOM												
1971-75	1,127	7	2,280	289	---	2,618	---	3,752	5,043	20	8,891	1,088
1977	1,076	11	2,400	195	1	2,620	---	3,707	5,250	38	10,531	790
1978	1,257	9	2,350	182	1	2,551	---	3,817	6,613	30	9,850	706
1979	1,371	7	2,343	136	1	2,494	---	3,872	7,140	20	9,613	542
1980	1,441	6	2,338	148	1	2,499	---	3,946	8,200	20	10,300	620
TOTAL EC-3												
1971-75	1,308	51	3,944	482	---	4,500	---	5,859	5,873	176	15,395	1,787
1977	1,240	100	4,216	308	1	4,560	---	5,900	6,106	363	18,067	1,215
1978	1,427	93	4,227	274	1	4,528	---	6,048	7,508	346	17,547	1,030
1979	1,534	77	4,288	203	1	4,511	---	6,122	7,969	279	17,605	808
1980	1,628	65	4,272	214	1	4,504	---	6,197	9,098	220	18,124	888
TOTAL EC-9												
1971-75	10,942	1,002	8,756	2,415	2,883	14,782	198	26,924	41,274	3,356	33,320	8,130
1977	10,053	993	9,464	2,020	2,714	14,801	197	26,044	38,345	3,466	37,599	6,408
1978	11,001	954	9,530	2,151	2,854	15,092	202	27,249	47,566	3,497	39,491	8,044
1979	11,014	817	9,619	1,942	3,055	15,123	188	27,142	46,318	2,958	38,917	7,058
1980	11,582	799	9,467	1,883	2,833	14,633	184	27,213	51,593	2,936	40,785	6,695

AVERAGE 1971-75, ANNUAL 1977-80 1/

CORN (Production—cont., 1,000 tons)	TOTAL: 2/ 3/ (Production—cont., 1,000 tons)	RICE PADDY (Production—cont., 1,000 tons)	TOTAL GRAINS (Production—cont., 1,000 tons)	WHEAT (Yield, kgs. per hectare)	RYE 2/ (Yield)	BARLEY (Yield, Feed grains)	OATS (Yield, Feed grains)	CORN (Yield, Feed grains)	TOTAL: 2/ 3/ (Yield, Feed grains)	RICE PADDY (Yield)	TOTAL GRAINS (Yield)	COUNTRY AND YEAR
												EUROPEAN COMMUNITY
												BELGIUM-LUXEMBOURG
25	1,031	---	2,055	4,540	3,667	4,123	3,580	5,000	3,950	---	4,194	1971-75
30	930	---	1,774	4,016	3,450	4,312	2,833	5,000	3,974	---	3,969	1977
30	1,063	---	2,148	5,209	3,765	4,861	4,025	5,000	4,683	---	4,882	1978
37	1,057	---	2,121	5,116	3,643	4,795	4,000	6,167	4,656	---	4,831	1979
33	1,107	---	2,083	4,799	3,750	5,224	3,649	5,500	4,920	---	4,833	1980
												FRANCE
8,956	22,066	55	39,537	4,297	2,583	3,647	3,118	4,792	3,940	3,438	4,069	1971-75
8,505	21,469	21	39,229	4,222	2,881	3,525	3,046	5,237	3,954	1,909	4,050	1977
9,531	23,995	34	45,400	5,025	3,152	4,023	3,606	5,286	4,368	3,091	4,629	1978
10,427	24,381	28	44,306	4,782	3,043	3,996	3,460	5,221	4,358	4,000	4,519	1979
9,515	23,997	22	47,862	5,144	3,180	4,454	3,558	5,337	4,634	3,143	4,849	1980
												GERMANY, WEST
557	11,480	---	21,254	4,471	3,495	3,979	3,753	5,110	3,907	---	4,019	1971-75
579	11,835	---	21,610	4,525	3,618	4,187	3,422	5,790	3,971	---	4,092	1977
617	14,212	---	24,878	5,014	3,780	4,412	4,161	5,319	4,325	---	4,459	1978
741	13,400	---	23,560	4,954	3,755	4,115	4,023	6,443	4,145	---	4,343	1979
662	13,352	---	23,639	4,887	3,847	4,398	3,784	5,610	4,231	---	4,392	1980
												ITALY
4,955	5,918	939	16,428	2,567	2,050	2,321	1,867	5,506	4,348	5,159	3,114	1971-75
6,396	7,460	719	14,428	2,232	2,067	2,303	1,540	6,507	4,944	3,866	3,279	1977
6,162	7,491	956	17,674	2,647	2,400	2,786	2,022	6,640	5,127	5,005	3,439	1978
6,196	7,482	1,100	17,604	2,607	2,467	2,658	1,933	6,620	5,083	6,077	3,442	1979
6,400	7,855	950	18,025	2,687	2,333	2,870	1,982	6,919	5,251	5,367	3,529	1980
												NETHERLANDS
---	513	---	1,309	5,000	3,270	4,058	4,571	---	4,205	---	4,452	1971-75
---	386	---	1,121	5,246	3,524	4,348	4,476	---	4,386	---	4,770	1977
---	497	---	1,357	6,545	4,000	5,000	5,600	---	5,124	---	5,774	1978
---	402	---	1,287	5,971	4,083	4,571	5,190	---	4,729	---	5,430	1979
---	362	---	1,282	6,197	4,000	4,870	5,222	---	4,959	---	5,698	1980
												TOTAL EC-6
14,493	41,008	994	80,583	3,675	3,344	3,725	3,281	5,027	3,988	5,020	3,825	1971-75
15,510	42,080	740	78,162	3,658	3,475	3,722	3,033	5,717	4,109	3,756	3,880	1977
16,340	47,258	990	91,457	4,184	3,660	4,138	3,737	5,727	4,473	4,901	4,314	1978
17,401	46,722	1,128	88,878	4,045	3,620	3,998	3,594	5,698	4,403	6,000	4,228	1979
16,610	46,673	972	92,891	4,270	3,700	4,360	3,480	5,870	4,610	5,280	4,420	1980
												DENMARK
---	6,126	---	6,847	4,797	3,523	3,885	3,690	---	3,860	---	3,915	1971-75
---	6,407	---	7,337	5,224	3,640	3,984	3,692	---	3,965	---	4,029	1977
---	6,535	---	7,492	5,306	3,750	4,013	3,377	---	3,987	---	4,063	1978
---	6,843	---	7,690	5,167	3,686	4,107	4,154	---	4,107	---	4,157	1979
---	6,510	---	7,362	4,698	3,373	3,982	4,200	---	3,987	---	4,021	1980
												IRELAND
---	1,162	---	1,427	4,190	---	4,045	3,431	---	3,939	---	3,986	1971-75
---	1,589	---	1,840	5,208	---	5,024	3,914	---	4,904	---	4,946	1977
---	1,514	---	1,768	5,163	---	4,547	3,806	---	4,479	---	4,568	1978
---	1,434	---	1,675	4,898	---	4,118	3,714	---	4,085	---	4,188	1979
---	1,600	---	1,846	5,104	---	4,335	3,846	---	4,301	---	4,395	1980
												UNITED KINGDOM
1	10,157	---	15,220	4,475	2,857	3,900	3,765	---	3,880	---	4,057	1971-75
2	11,413	---	16,701	4,879	3,455	4,388	4,051	2,000	4,356	---	4,505	1977
2	10,622	---	17,265	5,261	3,333	4,191	3,875	2,000	4,164	---	4,523	1978
2	10,212	---	17,372	5,208	2,857	4,103	3,985	2,000	4,095	---	4,487	1979
2	10,972	---	19,192	5,690	3,333	4,405	4,189	2,000	4,391	---	4,864	1980
												TOTAL EC-3
1	17,445	---	23,494	4,490	3,451	3,903	3,707	---	3,877	---	4,010	1971-75
2	19,409	---	25,878	4,924	3,630	4,285	3,945	2,000	4,256	---	4,386	1977
2	18,671	---	26,525	5,261	3,720	4,151	3,759	2,000	4,123	---	4,386	1978
2	18,489	---	26,737	5,195	3,623	4,106	3,980	2,000	4,099	---	4,367	1979
2	19,082	---	28,400	5,588	3,385	4,243	4,150	2,000	4,237	---	4,583	1980
												TOTAL EC-9
14,494	58,453	994	104,077	3,772	3,349	3,805	3,366	5,027	3,954	5,020	3,866	1971-75
15,512	61,489	740	104,040	3,814	3,490	3,973	3,172	5,716	4,154	3,756	3,995	1977
16,342	65,929	990	117,982	4,324	3,666	4,144	3,740	5,726	4,368	4,901	4,330	1978
17,403	65,211	1,128	115,615	4,205	3,621	4,046	3,634	5,697	4,312	6,000	4,260	1979
16,612	65,755	972	121,291	4,450	3,670	4,310	3,560	5,860	4,490	5,280	4,460	1980

Appendix table 1: AREA AND PRODUCTION OF GRAINS IN WESTERN EUROPE,

COUNTRY AND YEAR	AREA								PRODUCTION			
	WHEAT	RYE 2/	FEED GRAINS				RICE	TOTAL GRAINS	WHEAT	RYE 2/	FEED GRAINS	
			BARLEY	OATS	CORN	TOTAL 2/ 3/					BARLEY	OATS
	1,000 HECTARES								1,000 TONS			
OTHER WESTERN EUROPE												
AUSTRIA												
1971-75	270	132	309	96	139	577	---	979	965	402	1,065	284
1977	285	119	329	90	166	624	---	1,028	1,072	351	1,212	279
1978	286	109	356	89	178	659	---	1,054	1,195	410	1,424	304
1979	270	106	373	95	188	692	---	1,068	850	278	1,129	273
1980	269	109	374	92	195	693	---	1,071	1,201	383	1,515	316
FINLAND												
1971-75	195	56	448	538	---	1,009	---	1,260	517	118	1,078	1,280
1977	127	47	577	417	---	1,018	---	1,192	295	80	1,447	1,022
1978	116	38	609	446	---	1,079	---	1,233	241	74	1,565	1,082
1979	99	37	633	451	---	1,099	---	1,235	208	77	1,650	1,283
1980	124	53	533	440	---	993	---	1,170	357	129	1,534	1,285
GREECE												
1971-75	900	5	402	76	151	633	18	1,556	1,919	7	872	112
1977	907	4	387	63	129	581	19	1,511	1,716	5	702	80
1978	954	3	366	59	120	547	19	1,523	2,260	5	955	98
1979	939	3	373	56	122	552	18	1,512	2,397	6	842	83
1980	957	3	331	50	164	546	17	1,523	2,931	6	949	89
NORWAY												
1971-75	8	2	176	95	---	272	---	282	31	6	544	312
1977	21	2	179	99	---	279	---	302	77	8	609	360
1978	23	2	185	97	---	283	---	308	80	10	669	367
1979	20	3	197	95	---	293	---	316	77	9	612	343
1980	17	3	200	94	---	295	---	315	80	10	713	400
PORTUGAL												
1971-75	473	215	91	174	377	642	38	1,368	610	151	73	102
1977	259	190	67	145	361	573	34	1,056	224	103	39	60
1978	355	213	86	177	367	630	33	1,231	250	123	44	64
1979	316	208	74	189	338	601	35	1,160	233	113	33	61
1980	335	217	72	184	370	626	37	1,215	337	127	43	88
SPAIN												
1971-75	3,232	263	2,791	467	517	3,815	61	7,371	4,564	256	5,136	523
1977	2,715	236	3,348	405	442	4,236	68	7,255	4,064	228	6,766	418
1978	2,752	228	3,389	442	443	4,328	68	7,376	4,806	251	8,068	553
1979	2,548	212	3,421	410	461	4,335	69	7,164	4,118	215	6,150	443
1980	2,688	221	3,424	442	459	4,375	68	7,352	5,901	292	8,561	664
SWEDEN												
1971-75	289	97	597	481	---	1,147	---	1,533	1,352	349	1,996	1,543
1977	374	111	598	458	---	1,114	---	1,599	1,522	339	1,966	1,416
1978	288	82	674	453	---	1,184	---	1,554	1,294	298	2,434	1,550
1979	244	59	704	456	---	1,215	---	1,518	1,030	195	2,345	1,524
1980	289	66	657	452	---	1,164	---	1,519	1,290	241	2,486	1,685
SWITZERLAND												
1971-75	92	10	41	10	19	72	---	174	386	42	176	45
1977	17	2	9	2	3	15	---	34	61	7	34	8
1978	86	10	46	12	16	79	---	175	384	45	213	55
1979	84	10	49	11	18	84	---	178	385	45	235	50
1980	86	9	46	11	12	75	---	170	395	45	235	55
TOTAL OTHER WESTERN EUROPE												
1971-75	5,459	780	4,855	1,937	1,203	8,167	117	14,523	10,344	1,331	10,940	4,201
1977	4,705	711	5,494	1,679	1,101	8,440	121	13,977	9,031	1,121	12,775	3,643
1978	4,860	685	5,711	1,775	1,124	8,789	120	14,454	10,510	1,216	15,372	4,073
1979	4,520	638	5,824	1,763	1,127	8,871	122	14,151	9,298	938	12,996	4,060
1980	4,765	681	5,637	1,765	1,200	8,767	122	14,335	12,492	1,233	16,036	4,582
TOTAL WESTERN EUROPE												
1971-75	16,401	1,782	13,611	4,352	4,086	22,949	315	41,447	51,618	4,687	44,260	12,331
1977	14,758	1,704	14,958	3,699	3,815	23,241	318	40,021	47,376	4,587	50,374	10,051
1978	15,861	1,639	15,241	3,926	3,978	23,881	322	41,703	58,076	4,713	54,863	12,117
1979	15,534	1,455	15,443	3,705	4,182	23,994	310	41,293	55,616	3,896	51,913	11,118
1980	16,347	1,480	15,104	3,648	4,033	23,400	306	41,548	64,085	4,169	56,821	11,277

Production--cont.: Corn	Production--cont.: Total 2/ 3/	Production--cont.: Rice paddy	Production--cont.: Total grains	Yield: Wheat	Yield: Rye 2/	Yield: Feed grains: Barley	Yield: Feed grains: Oats	Yield: Feed grains: Corn	Yield: Feed grains: Total 2/ 3/	Yield: Rice paddy	Yield: Total grains	Country and year
1,000 tons				Kgs. per hectare								
												OTHER WESTERN EUROPE
												AUSTRIA
850	2,308	---	3,675	3,574	3,045	3,447	2,958	6,115	4,000	---	3,754	1971-75
1,159	2,782	---	4,205	3,761	2,950	3,684	3,100	6,982	4,458	---	4,090	1977
1,166	3,025	---	4,630	4,178	3,761	4,000	3,416	6,551	4,590	---	4,393	1978
1,347	2,856	---	3,984	3,148	2,623	3,027	2,874	7,165	4,127	---	3,730	1979
1,192	3,143	---	4,727	4,465	3,514	4,051	3,435	6,113	4,535	---	4,414	1980
												FINLAND
---	2,409	---	3,044	2,651	2,107	2,406	2,379	---	2,388	---	2,416	1971-75
---	2,524	---	2,899	2,323	1,702	2,508	2,451	---	2,479	---	2,432	1977
---	2,702	---	3,017	2,078	1,947	2,570	2,426	---	2,504	---	2,447	1978
---	2,973	---	3,258	2,101	2,081	2,607	2,845	---	2,705	---	2,638	1979
---	2,852	---	3,338	2,879	2,434	2,878	2,920	---	2,872	---	2,853	1980
												GREECE
547	1,534	87	3,547	2,132	1,400	2,169	1,474	3,623	2,423	4,833	2,280	1971-75
541	1,325	94	3,140	1,892	1,250	1,814	1,270	4,194	2,281	4,947	2,078	1977
537	1,592	95	3,952	2,369	1,667	2,609	1,661	4,475	2,910	5,000	2,595	1978
731	1,657	95	4,155	2,553	2,000	2,257	1,482	5,992	3,002	5,278	2,748	1979
1,223	2,262	95	5,294	3,063	2,000	2,867	1,780	7,457	4,143	5,588	3,476	1980
												NORWAY
---	858	---	895	3,875	3,000	3,091	3,284	---	3,154	---	3,174	1971-75
---	970	---	1,055	3,667	4,000	3,402	3,636	---	3,477	---	3,493	1977
---	1,039	---	1,129	3,478	5,000	3,616	3,784	---	3,671	---	3,666	1978
---	957	---	1,043	3,850	3,000	3,107	3,611	---	3,266	---	3,301	1979
---	1,115	---	1,205	4,706	3,333	3,565	4,255	---	3,780	---	3,825	1980
												PORTUGAL
498	673	151	1,585	1,290	702	802	586	1,321	1,048	3,974	1,159	1971-75
442	541	94	962	865	542	582	414	1,224	944	2,765	911	1977
449	557	126	1,056	704	577	512	362	1,223	884	3,818	858	1978
456	550	126	1,022	737	543	446	323	1,349	915	3,600	881	1979
500	631	143	1,238	1,006	585	597	478	1,351	1,008	3,865	1,019	1980
												SPAIN
1,961	7,783	368	12,971	1,412	973	1,840	1,120	3,793	2,040	6,033	1,760	1971-75
1,892	9,268	380	13,940	1,497	966	2,021	1,032	4,281	2,188	5,588	1,921	1977
1,969	10,874	401	16,332	1,746	1,101	2,381	1,251	4,445	2,512	5,897	2,214	1978
2,237	9,059	428	13,820	1,616	1,014	1,798	1,080	4,852	2,090	6,203	1,929	1979
2,228	11,733	415	18,341	2,195	1,321	2,500	1,502	4,854	2,682	6,103	2,495	1980
												SWEDEN
---	3,733	---	5,434	4,678	3,598	3,343	3,208	---	3,255	---	3,545	1971-75
---	3,535	---	5,396	4,070	3,054	3,288	3,092	---	3,173	---	3,375	1977
---	4,154	---	5,746	4,493	3,634	3,611	3,422	---	3,508	---	3,698	1978
---	4,017	---	5,242	4,221	3,305	3,331	3,342	---	3,306	---	3,453	1979
---	4,346	---	5,877	4,464	3,652	3,784	3,728	---	3,734	---	3,869	1980
												SWITZERLAND
114	342	---	770	4,196	4,200	4,293	4,500	6,000	4,750	---	4,425	1971-75
22	70	---	138	3,588	3,500	3,778	4,000	7,333	4,667	---	4,059	1977
115	402	---	831	4,465	4,500	4,630	4,583	7,188	5,089	---	4,749	1978
135	443	---	873	4,583	4,500	4,796	4,545	7,500	5,274	---	4,904	1979
80	393	---	833	4,593	5,000	5,109	5,000	6,667	5,240	---	4,900	1980
												TOTAL OTHER WESTERN EUROPE
3,970	19,640	606	31,921	1,895	1,706	2,253	2,169	3,300	2,405	5,179	2,198	1971-75
4,056	21,015	568	31,735	1,919	1,577	2,325	2,170	3,684	2,490	4,694	2,271	1977
4,236	24,345	622	36,693	2,163	1,775	2,692	2,295	3,769	2,770	5,183	2,539	1978
4,906	22,512	649	33,397	2,057	1,470	2,231	2,303	4,353	2,538	5,320	2,360	1979
5,223	26,475	653	40,853	2,622	1,811	2,845	2,596	4,353	3,020	5,352	2,850	1980
												TOTAL WESTERN EUROPE
18,464	78,093	1,600	135,998	3,147	2,630	3,252	2,833	4,519	3,403	5,079	3,281	1971-75
19,568	82,504	1,308	135,775	3,210	2,692	3,368	2,717	5,129	3,550	4,113	3,393	1977
20,578	90,274	1,612	154,675	3,662	2,876	3,600	3,086	5,173	3,780	5,006	3,709	1978
22,309	87,723	1,777	149,012	3,580	2,678	3,362	3,001	5,335	3,656	5,732	3,609	1979
21,835	92,230	1,625	162,144	3,920	2,820	3,760	3,090	5,410	3,940	5,310	3,900	1980

Appendix table 2--Area and production of selected non-grain crops in Western Europe, average 1970-74, and annual 1977-80

Country and year	Crop											
	Area				Production							
	Potatoes	Sugar beets	Cotton	Tobacco	Potatoes	Sugar beets	Cotton	Tobacco	Olive oil	Fruits: Apples 2/	Fruits: Pears 2/	Fruits: Citrus
	1,000 hectares				1,000 tons							
European Community												
Belgium-Luxembourg												
1970-74	48	99	---	1	1,458	4,533	---	2	---	245	61	---
1977	51	94	---	---	1,685	4,341	---	2	---	120	47	---
1978	45	110	---	---	1,579	5,224	---	2	---	273	66	---
1979	46	116	---	---	1,488	5,868	---	2	---	322	63	---
1980	50	119	---	---	1,357	5,546	---	1	---	316	70	---
France												
1970-74	346	451	---	20	8,146	19,313	---	48	2	1,778	489	12
1977	298	578	---	22	7,803	26,443	---	43	2	1,186	278	16
1978	275	528	---	21	7,467	23,670	---	50	2	1,768	349	24
1979	276	519	---	21	7,139	25,918	---	50	2	1,716	418	33
1980	270	516	---	20	7,213	26,000	---	48	2	1,810	422	33
Germany, West												
1970-74	520	334	---	4	14,938	15,214	---	10	---	1,659	411	---
1977	400	434	---	4	11,368	20,649	---	9	---	1,176	253	---
1978	355	411	---	4	10,510	19,100	---	9	---	1,783	374	---
1979	276	405	---	4	8,746	18,813	---	9	---	1,951	367	---
1980	260	414	---	4	6,694	18,275	---	9	---	1,881	394	---
Italy												
1970-74	223	248	6	45	3,145	9,285	1	85	471	1,912	1,645	2,583
1977	185	255	4	59	3,080	11,400	1	110	692	1,827	1,186	2,760
1978	172	255	3	58	2,801	11,002	1	109	419	1,874	1,212	2,733
1979	169	275	3	60	2,957	13,236	1	136	475	2,023	1,062	2,877
1980	160	287	3	60	2,800	12,600	1	125	625	1,910	1,280	2,891
Netherlands												
1970-74	155	109	---	---	5,769	5,045	---	---	---	441	112	---
1977	170	130	---	---	5,752	6,017	---	---	---	315	90	---
1978	162	131	---	---	6,231	6,324	---	---	---	510	110	---
1979	166	124	---	---	5,937	5,491	---	---	---	450	120	---
1980	172	120	---	---	6,080	5,931	---	---	---	440	110	---
Denmark												
1970-74	33	56	---	---	828	2,254	---	---	---	75	8	---
1977	38	85	---	---	954	3,543	---	---	---	90	8	---
1978	34	80	---	---	932	3,056	---	---	---	81	6	---
1979	32	78	---	---	844	3,099	---	---	---	87	6	---
1980	34	76	---	---	800	2,851	---	---	---	65	5	---
Ireland												
1970-74	48	29	---	---	1,282	1,110	---	---	---	8	---	---
1977	53	35	---	---	1,522	1,398	---	---	---	11	---	---
1978	41	36	---	---	1,008	1,450	---	---	---	10	---	---
1979	41	34	---	---	1,102	1,400	---	---	---	10	---	---
1980	40	32	---	---	1,050	1,020	---	---	---	10	---	---
United Kingdom												
1970-74	241	191	---	---	7,000	6,502	---	---	---	423	58	---
1977	233	202	---	---	6,624	6,325	---	---	---	234	36	---
1978	214	210	---	---	7,330	7,080	---	---	---	342	26	---
1979	204	214	---	---	6,485	7,660	---	---	---	330	72	---
1980	205	213	---	---	6,876	7,700	--	---	---	325	44	---
Total EC-9												
1970-74	1,614	1,517	6	70	42,566	63,256	1	145	473	6,541	2,784	2,595
1977	1,428	1,813	4	85	38,788	80,116	1	164	694	4,959	1,898	2,776
1978	1,298	1,761	3	83	37,858	76,906	1	170	421	6,641	2,143	2,757
1979	1,210	1,765	3	85	34,698	81,485	1	197	477	6,889	2,108	2,910
1980	1,191	1,777	3	84	32,870	79,923	1	183	627	6,757	2,325	2,924

Appendix table 2--Area and production of selected non-grain crops in Western Europe, average 1970-74, and annual 1979-80 1/--Continued

Country and year	Area: Potatoes	Area: Sugar beets	Area: Cotton	Area: Tobacco	Production: Potatoes	Production: Sugar beets	Production: Cotton	Production: Tobacco	Production: Olive oil	Production: Fruits: Apples 2/	Production: Fruits: Pears 2/	Production: Fruits: Citrus
	1,000 hectares				1,000 tons							
Other Western Europe												
Austria												
1970-74	96	47	---	---	2,375	2,059	---	1	---	170	47	---
1977	60	56	---	---	1,352	2,721	---	1	---	200	45	---
1978	57	44	---	---	1,401	1,885	---	1	---	203	45	---
1979	58	45	---	---	1,494	2,145	---	1	---	248	46	---
1980	53	51	---	---	1,365	2,444	---	1	---	240	42	---
Finland												
1970-74	51	19	---	---	770	563	---	---	---	---	---	---
1977	46	32	---	---	737	555	---	---	---	---	---	---
1978	44	31	---	---	746	725	---	---	---	---	---	---
1979	42	33	---	---	674	697	---	---	---	---	---	---
1980	41	32	---	---	750	786	---	---	---	---	---	---
Greece												
1970-74	52	25	146	89	767	1,341	126	87	212	210	107	620
1977	60	44	183	105	920	2,347	150	120	231	224	119	654
1978	56	46	168	104	903	2,801	153	130	235	174	81	645
1979	56	45	142	95	951	2,774	107	129	204	280	104	509
1980	55	29	141	91	954	1,605	117	115	275	259	111	827
Norway												
1970-74	31	---	---	---	744	---	---	---	---	49	10	---
1977	28	---	---	---	651	---	---	---	---	43	8	---
1978	25	---	---	---	624	---	---	---	---	59	11	---
1979	23	---	---	---	446	---	---	---	---	36	5	---
1980	21	---	---	---	480	---	---	---	---	41	6	---
Portugal												
1970-74	111	---	---	---	1,123	---	---	---	52	132	55	163
1977	125	---	---	1	1,201	---	---	1	36	95	44	163
1978	108	---	---	1	1,078	---	---	1	30	117	45	137
1979	103	---	---	---	1,012	---	---	---	40	107	49	157
1980	110	---	---	---	1,113	---	---	---	51	110	50	110
Spain												
1970-74	401	195	94	16	5,250	5,270	51	25	399	766	414	2,524
1977	400	253	66	15	5,881	8,307	47	22	400	730	242	2,823
1978	360	235	43	17	5,316	8,291	32	30	500	1,015	437	2,798
1979	351	166	50	18	5,400	5,124	38	35	417	1,097	480	2,931
1980	361	168	61	21	6,071	6,901	49	38	425	880	420	2,800
Sweden												
1970-74	49	42	---	---	1,214	1,925	---	---	---	114	16	---
1977	48	54	---	---	1,279	2,201	---	---	---	94	11	---
1978	45	52	---	---	1,339	2,246	---	---	---	94	12	---
1979	42	52	---	---	1,284	2,230	---	---	---	116	12	---
1980	42	52	---	---	1,153	2,230	---	---	---	89	11	---
Switzerland												
1970-74	27	10	---	1	1,075	463	---	2	---	109	22	---
1977	23	12	---	1	800	545	---	1	---	160	40	---
1978	23	13	---	1	989	633	---	1	---	190	40	---
1979	23	14	---	1	964	781	---	2	---	160	24	---
1980	23	13	---	1	980	675	---	2	---	150	23	---
Total Other Western												
1970-74	818	338	240	106	13,318	11,621	177	115	663	1,550	671	3,307
1977	790	451	249	122	12,821	16,676	197	145	667	1,546	509	3,640
1978	718	421	211	124	12,396	16,581	185	163	765	1,852	671	3,580
1979	697	355	192	114	12,225	13,751	145	167	661	2,044	720	3,597
1980	706	345	202	113	12,866	14,641	166	156	751	1,769	663	3,737
Total Western Europe												
1970-74	2,432	1,855	246	176	55,884	74,877	178	260	1,136	8,091	3,455	5,902
1977	2,218	2,264	253	207	51,609	96,792	198	309	1,361	6,505	2,407	6,416
1978	2,016	2,182	214	207	50,254	93,487	186	333	1,186	8,493	2,814	6,337
1979	1,907	2,120	195	199	46,923	95,236	146	364	1,138	8,933	2,828	6,507
1980	1,897	2,122	205	197	45,736	94,564	167	339	1,378	8,526	2,988	6,661

--- = None or neligible.
1/ Data for 1980 are preliminary.
2/ Dessert and cooking only.

Appendix table 3--Production of principal livestock products in Western Europe, average 1970-74, annual 1977-80 1/

Country and year	Principal red meats: Beef and veal	Principal red meats: Mutton, lamb, and goat meat	Principal red meats: Pork 2/	Principal red meats: Total	Poultry meat 3/	Cow's milk 4/	Eggs
	1,000 tons						
European Community							
Belgium-Luxembourg							
1970-74	281	3	534	818	111	4,011	223
1977	285	3	625	913	124	3,872	226
1978	276	4	661	941	113	4,022	223
1979	289	4	690	983	121	3,915	203
1980	310	4	675	989	126	3,950	194
France							
1970-74	1,577	129	1,341	3,047	727	28,504	668
1977	1,651	153	1,535	3,339	902	30,215	769
1978	1,663	157	1,609	3,429	963	30,850	796
1979	1,824	168	1,686	3,678	1,034	31,990	814
1980	1,795	179	1,682	3,656	1,128	33,600	853
Germany, West							
1970-74	1,291	11	2,403	3,705	266	21,458	882
1977	1,322	26	2,483	3,831	323	22,523	870
1978	1,435	26	2,618	4,079	350	23,291	842
1979	1,519	28	2,688	4,235	364	23,907	784
1980	1,563	30	2,725	4,318	367	24,850	771
Italy							
1970-74	1,072	48	626	1,746	775	8,691	626
1977	1,052	50	817	1,919	864	9,110	665
1978	1,027	63	873	1,963	896	9,360	648
1979	1,106	68	903	2,077	908	9,845	649
1980	1,150	73	935	2,158	953	10,000	635
Netherlands							
1970-74	311	11	753	1,075	314	8,904	262
1977	368	15	914	1,297	341	10,612	353
1978	357	15	993	1,365	347	11,367	415
1979	383	17	1,065	1,465	380	11,587	482
1980	389	20	1,068	1,477	400	11,810	518
Denmark							
1970-74	195	1	753	949	86	4,706	76
1977	243	1	744	988	103	5,138	69
1978	237	1	812	1,050	98	5,324	72
1979	253	1	899	1,153	100	5,225	77
1980	240	1	980	1,221	96	5,120	77
Ireland							
1970-74	241	44	146	431	37	3,899	41
1977	384	39	128	551	44	4,262	39
1978	388	46	133	567	44	4,804	38
1979	388	39	152	579	47	4,907	36
1980	445	43	156	644	47	4,800	34
United Kingdom							
1970-74	952	232	1,001	2,185	631	13,212	851
1977	1,002	223	933	2,158	763	15,179	829
1978	1,028	228	910	2,166	783	15,877	838
1979	1,046	230	969	2,245	745	15,915	845
1980	1,096	269	950	2,315	765	16,175	841
Total EC-9							
1970-74	5,920	479	7,557	13,956	2,947	93,385	3,629
1977	6,307	510	8,179	14,996	3,464	100,911	3,820
1978	6,411	540	8,609	15,560	3,594	104,895	3,872
1979	6,808	555	9,052	16,445	3,699	107,291	3,891
1980	6,988	619	9,171	16,778	3,882	110,305	3,924

Appendix table 3--Production of principal livestock products in Western Europe, average 1970-74, annual 1977-80 1/--Continued

Country and year	Principal red meats: Beef and veal	Principal red meats: Mutton, lamb, and goat meat	Principal red meats: Pork 2/	Principal red meats: Total	Poultry meat 3/	Cow's milk 4/	Eggs
	1,000 tons						
Other Western Europe							
Austria							
1970-74	167	1	259	427	46	3,290	88
1977	173	2	340	515	57	3,348	92
1978	185	2	340	527	60	3,341	98
1979	193	2	360	555	63	3,310	101
1980	204	2	357	563	64	3,415	103
Finland							
1970-74	107	3	131	241	7	3,175	73
1977	106	1	140	247	14	3,231	88
1978	106	1	154	261	12	3,225	78
1979	110	1	164	275	13	3,242	78
1980	111	1	174	286	14	3,275	80
Greece							
1970-74	93	96	76	265	79	611	121
1977	108	119	117	344	99	741	132
1978	101	118	124	343	107	705	139
1979	99	120	135	354	109	684	139
1980	92	119	143	354	112	713	141
Norway							
1970-74	58	16	73	147	8	1,732	37
1977	67	17	79	163	9	1,837	37
1978	68	18	78	164	10	1,815	41
1979	73	19	81	173	10	1,850	43
1980	74	19	83	176	11	1,904	44
Portugal							
1970-74	80	25	106	211	74	458	40
1977	77	23	140	240	127	560	56
1978	88	22	151	261	133	569	60
1979	89	21	133	243	128	549	65
1980	92	22	146	260	135	575	67
Spain							
1970-74	344	143	545	1,032	556	3,914	490
1977	431	144	735	1,310	735	5,354	635
1978	391	142	803	1,336	755	5,560	595
1979	394	132	939	1,465	747	5,661	657
1980	410	139	975	1,524	752	5,816	644
Sweden							
1970-74	145	3	258	406	30	3,030	100
1977	148	5	304	457	38	3,249	101
1978	147	5	307	459	41	3,298	105
1979	154	5	314	473	41	3,394	105
1980	157	5	318	480	42	3,462	104
Switzerland							
1970-74	133	3	209	345	18	3,234	41
1977	150	4	262	416	22	3,489	42
1978	150	4	258	412	22	3,518	44
1979	161	4	263	428	23	3,642	43
1980	174	5	285	464	24	3,631	44
Total Other Western Europe							
1970-74	1,127	290	1,657	3,074	818	19,444	990
1977	1,260	315	2,117	3,692	1,101	21,809	1,184
1978	1,236	312	2,215	3,763	1,140	22,031	1,160
1979	1,273	304	2,389	3,966	1,134	22,332	1,232
1980	1,314	312	2,481	4,107	1,154	22,791	1,227
Total Western Europe							
1970-74	7,047	769	9,214	17,030	3,765	112,829	4,619
1977	7,567	825	10,296	18,688	4,565	122,720	5,004
1978	7,647	852	10,824	19,323	4,734	126,926	5,032
1979	8,081	859	11,441	20,381	4,833	129,623	5,123
1980	8,302	931	11,652	20,885	5,036	133,096	5,151

1/ Data for 1980 are preliminary.
2/ Excludes commercial lard.
3/ On ready-to-cook basis.
4/ As reported; it does not always include amounts fed to young animals.

Appendix table 4--Agricultural imports by country, European Community and Other Western Europe, 1977-79

Commodity and year		SITC Numbers: Major headings	SITC Numbers: Sub-headings 1/	European Community: Belgium-Luxembourg	France	West Germany	Italy	Netherlands	Denmark	Ireland
				Million dollars						
Live animals	1977	00		179.8	339.7	253.3	901.1	46.6	1.8	68.5
	1978			235.5	437.3	313.3	1,195.0	55.8	1.7	93.3
	1979			272.3	485.8	356.5	1,470.4	63.2	2.1	147.2
Meat and meat preparations	1977	01		339.9	1,485.8	1,857.1	1,404.5	338.7	20.6	14.5
	1978			456.0	1,941.3	2,119.3	1,670.9	407.2	24.5	19.7
	1979			511.8	2,063.3	2,431.4	2,065.9	560.9	17.0	25.8
Dairy products and eggs	1977	02		553.7	295.0	1,021.2	1,017.3	500.4	22.6	18.7
	1978			731.0	506.8	1,439.9	1,266.8	654.5	25.9	22.3
	1979			819.4	492.4	1,512.7	1,582.6	825.5	40.5	30.5
Cereals and cereal preparations	1977	04		939.3	525.7	1,422.4	1,265.5	995.8	150.5	157.6
	1978			1,163.8	719.6	1,503.1	1,580.1	1,156.5	140.2	143.3
	1979			1,365.7	661.8	1,501.7	1,551.9	1,283.9	152.2	185.4
Wheat and flour	1977		041, 046	143.3	41.8	269.7	498.1	226.8	2.3	36.1
	1978			219.3	125.2	290.2	668.2	298.2	10.4	49.1
	1979			325.2	118.9	300.7	618.0	353.0	8.0	57.4
Rice	1977		042	37.5	120.1	75.4	36.2	47.4	6.3	1.5
	1978			54.1	144.4	95.9	111.2	61.2	7.5	1.4
	1979			63.3	137.5	89.0	65.1	68.8	9.2	2.3
Feedgrains	1977		043-045	645.3	209.6	813.4	681.5	616.6	105.3	90.4
	1978			742.9	257.6	801.8	735.0	665.5	76.0	51.7
	1979			805.7	181.8	749.7	774.9	703.4	82.0	64.7
Fruits and vegetables	1977	05		772.5	2,072.3	3 932.2	424.6	1,035.0	196.4	91.9
	1978			838.6	2,189.6	4,577.0	552.5	1,217.1	228.5	128.4
	1979			1,012.6	2,405.4	5,273.4	738.3	1,485.8	271.9	161.3
Sugar, sugar preparations and honey	1977	06		106.9	196.4	250.3	224.5	141.6	59.9	46.8
	1978			111.9	250.5	320.2	148.3	153.4	66.6	53.7
	1979			179.6	298.0	382.0	250.6	235.2	102.5	70.8
Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices, etc.	1977	07		582.3	1,920.7	2,724.8	939.9	1,356.9	319.5	88.5
	1978			608.5	1,835.3	2,730.3	917.8	1,447.9	307.7	101.7
	1979			669.8	1,939.7	2,943.6	1,090.5	1,498.9	315.3	120.0
Animal feed	1977	08		451.0	673.3	1,025.7	442.4	991.3	373.3	82.7
	1978			443.5	747.6	1,136.1	515.3	977.1	381.1	116.7
	1979			560.2	926.3	1,398.2	650.9	1,258.8	453.5	196.1
Oilseed cake and meal	1977		0813	184.2	558.5	585.1	217.8	355.5	290.5	55.2
	1978			184.4	626.9	721.9	248.5	340.4	316.6	72.9
	1979			204.2	781.3	883.4	330.4	390.9	380.8	117.6
Meatmeal and fishmeal	1977		0814	20.4	31.1	128.8	33.6	38.5	5.1	7.5
	1978			22.0	32.8	109.8	44.6	36.9	3.3	8.1
	1979			21.6	32.0	103.0	46.9	36.8	3.4	7.3
Miscellaneous food preparations	1977	09		135.4	104.5	155.7	40.7	106.0	21.5	35.4
	1978			147.7	111.7	195.2	52.1	134.4	28.6	41.4
	1979			178.8	155.6	242.6	75.2	166.2	36.4	50.3
Lard	1977		0913	20.7	1.9	3.6	2.2	18.0	1.6	0.4
	1978			10.2	5.6	3.6	3.9	26.0	1.6	0.8
	1979			10.7	5.8	3.7	13.4	33.5	3.8	0.9
Margarine and shortening	1977		0914	7.1	18.4	19.7	5.5	9.3	---	4.4
	1978			10.0	22.9	22.5	5.8	12.8	---	4.6
	1979			13.6	38.3	22.6	9.2	12.9	---	2.8
Beverages	1977	11		348.8	399.0	656.7	135.7	237.3	88.0	31.9
	1978			440.2	539.7	844.2	189.3	325.7	111.0	47.8
	1979			550.0	671.8	1,086.4	262.0	402.0	119.1	64.3
Nonalcoholic	1977		111	35.4	8.2	59.7	2,4	18.7	2.2	0.9
	1978			45.9	11.4	65.4	3.0	31.3	2.8	1.5
	1979			59.9	17.3	69.3	5.2	41.7	2.3	4.2

See footnote at end of table.

Appendix table 4--Agricultural imports by country, European Community and Other Western Europe, 1977-79--Continued

		Other Western Europe									
United Kingdom	Total EC-9	Austria	Finland	Greece	Norway	Portugal	Spain	Sweden	Switzer-land	Total Other Western Europe	Total Western Europe
						Million dollars					
171.8	1,962.6	7.0	0.8	6.8	0.7	10.7	10.3	2.3	8.0	46.6	2,009.2
262.7	2,594.6	18.2	1.1	9.0	0.9	5.2	12.9	3.0	13.2	63.5	2,658.1
187.8	2,985.3	5.5	2.6	20.9	1.2	7.1	37.9	4.6	13.5	93.3	3,078.6
1,700.1	7,161.2	66.4	9.8	187.8	44.2	66.1	112.8	84.0	147.0	718.1	7,879.3
2,183.5	8,822.4	78.7	3.4	255.3	42.2	24.6	183.7	72.0	198.5	858.4	9,680.8
2,676.3	10,352.6	71.4	3.8	286.8	42.7	39.6	301.5	113.2	215.1	1,074.1	11,426.7
802.8	4,231.7	44.0	0.4	68.6	5.9	9.1	78.0	31.4	101.0	338.4	4,570.1
979.3	5,626.5	48.9	0.4	86.5	9.6	8.9	81.3	32.2	127.8	395.6	6,022.1
1,135.5	6,439.0	60.1	0.6	122.3	9.3	8.2	140.6	33.6	121.7	496.4	6,935.4
1,432.1	6,888.9	69.9	11.7	71.5	109.7	278.4	555.9	68.1	224.6	1,389.8	8,278.7
1,297.8	7,704.4	62.9	33.6	68.1	111.3	364.7	610.7	79.0	283.7	1,614.0	9,318.4
1,412.9	8,115.5	72.0	81.7	164.9	135.5	467.4	699.2	93.0	263.3	1,977.0	10,092.5
589.6	1,807.7	1.6	0.5	0.5	33.9	52.5	26.5	1.7	49.2	166.4	1,974.1
557.7	2,218.3	1.1	18.9	0.4	42.8	95.1	35.3	2.4	75.4	271.4	2,489.7
548.9	2,330.0	1.5	43.6	0.4	53.9	125.7	40.5	7.8	62.0	335.4	2,665.4
96.1	420.5	13.9	4.1	---	3.0	27.2	---	9.9	10.1	68.2	488.7
109.1	584.8	17.0	5.2	---	4.3	16.3	0.1	11.9	13.6	68.4	653.2
106.6	541.6	18.5	7.3	0.1	3.7	39.2	---	12.2	13.0	94.0	635.6
677.6	3,839.7	20.5	1.2	55.8	42.2	193.4	523.4	7.2	120.6	964.3	4,804.0
552.6	3,883.1	9.2	3.3	47.0	29.6	246.1	568.0	8.4	131.8	1,043.4	4,926.5
645.2	4,007.5	11.5	21.9	139.7	39.2	292.7	644.2	8.9	127.1	1,285.2	5,292.7
1,944.1	10,469.0	314.1	147.9	17.7	171.4	62.2	130.3	438.3	486.4	1,768.3	12,237.3
2,006.0	11,737.7	354.7	160.0	32.8	188.3	15.7	160.7	472.1	603.4	1,987.7	13,725.4
2,499.7	13,848.3	416.2	198.4	33.2	223.0	19.5	189.9	540.5	648.8	2,269.5	16,117.8
746.8	1,773.2	27.0	39.5	1.7	79.3	65.8	83.4	43.6	90.0	430.3	2,203.5
856.8	1,961.4	30.1	39.9	3.0	81.7	59.7	38.0	39.7	78.9	371.0	2,332.4
863.3	2,382.1	30.7	42.5	4.6	93.8	104.8	53.4	55.2	75.3	460.3	2,842.4
1,604.6	9,537.2	236.8	283.1	97.0	216.0	64.3	595.1	466.5	391.6	2,350.4	11,887.6
1,454.8	9,404.0	253.1	257.7	91.9	235.8	42.4	520.9	477.7	374.6	2,254.1	11,658.1
1,683.0	10,260.8	282.2	283.3	125.1	231.6	48.0	558.6	508.2	376.2	2,413.2	12,674.0
366.2	4,405.9	112.7	26.8	36.3	28.0	72.7	133.3	153.8	101.8	665.4	5,071.3
406.6	4,724.0	123.0	34.3	19.8	26.1	76.0	133.7	166.4	129.0	708.3	5,432.3
588.7	6,032.8	148.8	47.0	19.7	31.7	72.6	126.9	194.6	135.3	776.6	6,809.4
147.6	2,394.4	77.2	0.6	16.4	16.9	42.9	112.5	83.0	14.2	363.7	2,758.1
161.5	2,673.1	88.5	---	2.7	12.7	44.2	109.3	74.3	14.9	346.6	3,019.7
256.1	3,344.7	107.2	---	3.2	13.0	37.4	100.9	83.6	10.8	356.1	3,700.8
114.3	379.3	20.1	23.2	5.0	0.1	7.5	10.5	35.4	43.0	144.8	524.1
98.5	356.0	19.8	30.2	4.4	---	5.9	10.4	41.1	52.0	163.8	519.8
125.2	376.1	20.7	39.3	1.8	---	6.0	10.2	48.4	46.9	173.3	549.4
256.9	856.1	19.9	23.4	9.2	17.5	6.3	20.4	55.1	23.1	174.9	1,031.0
276.0	987.1	27.0	25.5	12.0	20.8	5.3	26.2	62.6	36.7	216.1	1,203.2
366.9	1,270.9	32.2	31.7	14.2	23.3	4.7	36.0	71.2	40.7	254.0	1,524.9
155.2	203.6	---	---	---	---	0.2	---	---	0.4	0.6	204.2
151.7	203.4	---	---	---	0.2	0.2	---	---	0.4	0.8	204.2
169.3	241.1	---	---	0.2	0.1	0.2	---	---	0.5	1.0	242.1
8.6	73.0	1.4	---	0.1	0.2	---	2.1	7.2	0.6	11.6	84.6
11.0	89.6	2.6	---	0.2	---	---	2.5	8.0	0.6	13.9	103.5
39.9	139.3	3.6	---	0.3	0.1	---	2.9	8.0	0.7	15.6	154.9
534.1	2,431.5	44.1	16.3	9.4	34.1	4.3	44.8	102.2	172.4	427.6	2,859.1
690.6	3,188.5	46.1	17.8	12.9	33.7	15.7	59.9	110.9	257.3	554.3	3,742.8
1,017.6	4,173.2	55.0	20.3	16.9	57.1	33.9	78.2	139.6	305.0	706.0	4,879.2
6.9	134.4	9.2	0.4	---	0.6	---	0.8	9.4	10.9	31.3	165.7
10.8	172.1	9.7	0.6	---	1.1	---	3.3	6.1	15.6	36.4	208.5
13.4	213.3	12.7	1.5	0.1	1.5	---	3.4	4.2	19.4	42.8	256.1

Appendix table 4--Agricultural imports by country, European Community and Other Western Europe, 1977-79--Continued

Commodity and year		SITC Numbers: Major headings	SITC Numbers: Sub-headings 1/	European Community: Belgium-Luxembourg	France	West Germany	Italy	Netherlands	Denmark	Ireland
				Million dollars						
Wine	1977		1121	208.5	247.3	412.8	47.7	153.7	57.3	13.4
	1978			261.0	340.7	527.4	62.7	208.3	75.4	18.6
	1979			331.4	402.3	690.6	81.2	248.1	89.5	25.7
Tobacco, unmanufactured	1977	121		102.9	73.9	392.9	104.5	184.0	53.5	23.1
	1978			115.8	98.5	493.1	75.2	243.3	72.0	25.9
	1979			133.0	99.0	498.9	114.1	260.5	52.3	28.8
Tobacco, manufactured	1977	122		60.9	123.3	69.4	136.1	142.5	11.3	13.8
	1978			67.6	163.3	92.3	171.6	181.0	14.2	17.0
	1979			85.5	246.2	103.6	282.6	237.5	7.4	22.5
Hides, skins, and furs, undressed	1977	21		85.7	262.8	437.6	614.8	72.4	126.0	7.6
	1978			89.9	277.6	471.0	803.7	95.0	176.9	7.5
	1979			113.8	402.8	639.3	1,355.2	130.9	287.4	12.6
Oilseeds, oil nuts, and oil kernels	1977	22		257.4	316.3	1,438.3	408.8	617.7	146.8	6.8
	1978			304.4	409.4	1,381.3	431.6	825.7	161.7	7.7
	1979			316.9	486.1	1,598.2	633.6	1,086.6	177.3	9.3
Soybeans	1977		2214	233.3	154.6	980.3	341.0	485.7	117.9	---
	1978			270.7	202.7	912.2	338.8	666.8	123.5	---
	1979			286.5	251.2	1,012.3	490.1	930.2	139.1	0.3
Natural rubber	1977	2311		24.1	159.1	181.4	119.4	25.0	5.9	10.0
	1978			24.7	179.7	199.1	127.8	24.8	5.4	7.8
	1979			29.4	256.5	254.3	207.8	30.6	4.9	10.3
Natural fibers	1977	261-		331.8	772.4	743.7	934.6	110.2	19.9	58.7
	1978	265		345.9	772.4	784.1	1,033.4	105.8	18.1	54.8
	1979			422.3	871.3	849.9	1,392.9	116.2	24.5	70.4
Raw cotton	1977		2631	45.6	324.3	303.5	327.7	47.6	3.6	11.6
	1978			46.7	288.0	322.2	352.4	41.1	2.9	7.4
	1979			60.9	292.5	288.6	408.7	37.5	4.0	16.0
Crude animal and vegetable materials not elsewhere specified	1977	29		133.7	440.4	1,122.5	218.5	202.9	83.8	12.0
	1978			155.7	522.1	1,324.6	244.6	255.9	112.0	16.8
	1979			187.1	608.9	1,482.9	325.8	301.6	125.8	25.1
Agricultural fats and oils	1977	4		230.3	632.0	573.8	382.9	464.1	53.4	32.8
	1978			255.6	737.7	629.2	377.1	501.4	65.5	34.0
	1979			351.1	844.6	835.9	608.6	619.1	88.9	51.0
Animal and vegetable oils and fats, processed	1977		431	55.9	98.4	96.0	30.3	47.8	17.9	5.7
	1978			65.3	112.1	111.3	30.4	52.4	26.6	6.6
	1979			96.2	129.8	141.0	47.4	69.3	40.2	11.4
Total agricultural	1977			5,636.4	10,792.4	18,259.1	9,715.6	7,568.3	1,754.8	801.2
	1978			6,536.4	12,440.0	20,553.4	11,353.0	8,762.4	1,941.6	939.8
	1979			7,759.1	13,915.5	23,391.4	14,659.0	10,563.5	2,278.0	1,281.7
Total imports	1977			40,140.2	70,275.8	100,700.9	46,683.5	45,499.6	13,226.9	5,380.7
	1978			48,267.7	81,864.6	120,667.8	55,114.7	53,040.6	14,776.6	7,102.4
	1979			60,185.8	106,711.0	157,681.9	76,158.2	67,281.5	18,412.4	9,850.3

--- = None or negligible.

1/ These are components of major headings.

Compiled from UN Trade Statistics, 1975-79. SITC is the Standard International Trade Classification, revised.

United Kingdom	Total EC-9	Other Western Europe: Austria	Finland	Greece	Norway	Portugal	Spain	Sweden	Switzer-land	Total Other Western Europe	Total Western Europe
336.7	1,477.4	14.7	7.3	0.6	13.4	0.1	2.3	50.6	134.0	223.0	1,700.4
448.6	1,942.7	17.1	8.5	1.1	13.5	0.1	2.7	52.3	205.6	300.9	2,243.6
674.5	2,543.3	20.1	8.7	0.8	22.6	19.5	2.3	69.5	246.5	390.0	2,933.3
392.6	1,327.4	30.1	20.7	3.3	20.6	14.2	128.4	29.6	98.3	345.2	1,672.6
794.2	1,917.9	33.2	30.8	7.4	19.0	16.4	157.4	40.8	98.6	403.6	2,321.5
649.0	1,835.6	40.9	33.9	12.7	20.4	19.1	152.9	33.8	94.5	408.2	2,243.8
54.5	611.8	6.6	1.8	1.3	17.9	0.5	70.0	22.7	12.4	133.2	745.0
75.8	782.8	6.0	2.2	2.0	20.0	0.5	81.3	24.8	13.9	150.7	933.5
96.2	1,081.5	6.2	3.0	2.8	23.4	0.5	94.4	30.6	15.3	176.2	1,257.7
367.4	1,974.3	25.1	20.8	27.9	9.3	28.8	178.7	52.3	8.7	351.6	2,325.9
375.8	2,297.4	25.9	25.9	33.0	8.5	20.0	205.5	55.7	12.1	386.6	2,684.0
477.8	3,419.8	38.5	39.7	59.5	12.9	42.6	265.7	75.6	20.8	555.3	3,975.1
522.5	3,714.6	9.3	30.3	28.2	76.6	131.1	550.4	25.3	50.6	901.8	4,616.4
486.9	4,008.7	9.4	27.9	37.0	77.4	144.7	593.0	26.3	49.1	964.8	4,973.5
554.7	4,862.6	10.5	35.2	46.8	110.1	182.2	696.1	25.0	53.4	1,159.3	6,021.9
337.6	2,650.4	0.1	25.9	14.1	64.9	44.4	520.1	1.2	17.7	688.4	3,338.8
333.4	2,848.1	0.1	23.5	27.5	68.7	52.8	562.1	1.3	23.9	759.9	3,608.0
298.7	3,408.3	0.3	29.9	32.7	94.0	68.3	656.3	1.2	27.7	910.4	4,318.7
164.2	689.1	20.2	5.2	8.1	3.4	10.5	101.1	15.0	4.0	167.5	856.6
149.6	718.9	20.3	7.1	8.3	2.4	11.5	101.2	12.2	3.7	166.7	885.6
188.1	981.8	33.3	11.0	12.2	4.3	12.3	142.9	17.5	4.0	237.5	1,219.3
683.7	3,655.0	92.2	39.1	151.1	11.9	229.3	216.1	23.8	158.4	921.9	4,576.9
775.5	3,890.0	89.2	30.6	116.5	10.2	192.2	180.2	23.8	179.8	822.5	4,712.5
813.8	4,561.3	94.2	45.4	121.8	13.4	254.8	221.6	23.1	177.1	951.4	5,512.7
184.1	1,247.9	41.7	25.8	58.9	1.6	188.0	121.4	7.0	90.4	534.8	1,782.7
156.6	1,217.3	40.6	14.3	36.4	1.2	156.8	83.1	8.6	100.6	441.6	1,658.9
179.2	1,287.4	41.6	23.0	33.1	2.3	200.8	128.1	6.2	90.9	526.0	1,813.4
275.4	2,489.2	101.9	57.4	11.0	45.3	17.0	71.5	148.3	130.2	582.6	3,071.8
336.2	2,967.9	112.3	67.9	17.2	48.3	19.3	83.4	165.4	173.2	687.0	3,654.9
422.5	3,479.8	135.8	97.8	17.4	56.0	19.8	95.5	187.6	189.1	799.0	4,278.8
492.3	2,861.6	83.9	11.7	12.7	23.8	23.5	80.7	76.7	56.1	369.1	3,230.7
534.0	3,134.5	86.6	11.3	13.0	27.7	26.3	129.1	86.5	65.7	446.2	3,580.7
670.0	4,069.2	105.9	18.5	18.9	33.0	31.1	129.0	111.2	74.4	522.0	4,591.2
44.2	396.2	16.6	4.5	8.2	3.5	3.1	5.3	15.1	9.5	65.8	462.0
66.6	471.3	19.1	4.8	10.4	3.3	3.2	5.6	17.0	9.9	73.3	544.6
98.1	633.3	23.3	7.4	16.4	4.2	4.3	9.2	23.6	10.6	99.0	732.3
12,512.1	67,039.9	1,311.2	746.8	749.7	915.7	1,094.7	3,161.4	1,839.0	2,264.8	12,083.3	79,123.2
13,942.2	76,468.8	1,425.5	777.4	825.6	963.8	1,048.8	3,359.1	1,951.2	2,699.1	13,050.5	89,519.3
16,303.9	90,152.1	1,639.4	996.4	1,100.7	1,122.8	1,368.3	4,020.5	2,258.1	2,823.5	15,329.7	105.481.8
63,658.4	385,566.0	14,247.8	7,608.3	6,852.5	12,870.0	4,964.0	17,648.0	20,140.2	17,961.7	102,292.6	487,858.6
78,424.5	459,258.9	15,975.4	7,864.5	7,654.5	11,435.4	5,228.6	18,630.2	20,547.5	23,791.6	111,127.7	570,386.6
102,613.1	598,894.2	20,230.5	11,344.2	9,697.9	13,732.4	6,508.7	25,370.2	28,578.5	29,306.4	144,768.8	743,663.0

Appendix table 5--Agricultural imports from the United States by the European Community and Other Western Europe, 1977-79

Commodity and year		SITC Numbers: Major headings	SITC Numbers: Sub-headings 1/	European Community: Belgium-Luxembourg	France	West Germany	Italy	Netherlands	Denmark	Ireland
				Million dollars						
Live animals	1977	00		0.1	4.6	0.8	1.9	0.4	0.4	0.6
	1978			0.2	10.9	0.9	2.8	1.1	0.2	4.8
	1979			0.3	22.6	1.1	2.8	0.9	0.2	8.6
Meat and meat preparations	1977	01		33.9	108.3	21.7	1.4	42.8	7.1	---
	1978			43.4	125.8	19.7	2.0	50.6	2.4	---
	1979			50.2	159.3	21.0	4.0	58.6	1.5	---
Dairy products and eggs	1977	02		0.2	0.1	0.6	0.8	0.2	---	---
	1978			0.2	0.1	0.7	1.0	0.5	0.1	0.1
	1979			0.2	0.2	0.9	2.0	1.2	---	0.2
Cereals and cereal preparations	1977	04		324.7	226.6	503.6	300.0	494.6	61.2	41.2
	1978			235.7	263.6	372.5	394.0	383.3	48.4	10.3
	1979			324.5	252.5	318.5	398.2	373.1	38.2	10.1
Wheat and flour	1977		041,046	13.6	9.6	40.9	24.1	51.4	0.8	2.6
	1978			23.8	63.9	57.1	90.5	81.4	3.0	2.3
	1979			25.8	57.8	48.8	101.0	116.4	3.0	4.1
Rice	1977		042	1.5	39.5	36.4	19.9	12.9	1.0	0.4
	1978			2.1	50.1	41.3	45.2	5.6	1.6	0.3
	1979			15.3	46.7	20.6	42.4	13.7	1.9	0.3
Feed grains	1977		043,	306.0	177.0	422.7	255.9	428.3	59.2	38.0
	1978		044,	209.5	149.5	273.8	258.1	296.2	43.2	7.4
	1979		045	283.1	147.8	248.4	254.7	242.7	32.5	5.4
Fruits and vegetables	1977	05		24.8	112.9	125.1	23.3	64.1	17.3	4.1
	1978			22.2	81.7	154.4	27.4	64.7	20.0	4.0
	1979			20.4	98.2	188.0	40.6	69.0	22.9	4.0
Sugar, sugar preparations and honey	1977	06		0.2	0.3	3.4	0.1	0.4	---	0.3
	1978			0.7	0.6	9.6	0.1	1.2	0.9	2.0
	1979			2.8	5.5	9.5	0.3	4.0	1.2	3.9
Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices, etc.	1977	07		3.5	0.8	1.1	0.1	1.3	0.4	0.1
	1978			2.0	0.2	2.3	0.4	1.7	0.6	0.1
	1979			3.2	0.6	1.2	0.2	0.9	0.3	0.3
Animal feed	1977	08		46.5	57.1	261.9	104.1	313.8	34.0	37.9
	1978			34.8	96.5	308.7	171.4	298.7	34.5	50.0
	1979			40.2	132.8	389.1	169.7	404.1	50.5	71.2
Oilseed cake and meal	1977		0813	23.3	52.1	130.1	102.4	73.3	22.4	35.8
	1978			22.8	90.3	169.2	168.0	85.3	26.9	49.2
	1979			17.9	121.3	203.8	167.8	70.2	42.8	67.1
Meatmeal and fishmeal	1977		0814	---	---	4.2	---	---	---	---
	1978			0.1	0.1	10.0	1.4	---	---	---
	1979			---	0.1	0.8	---	---	---	---
Miscellaneous food preparations	1977	09		4.4	3.4	5.9	1.0	4.1	1.6	0.3
	1978			1.4	4.8	8.0	0.7	3.7	1.2	0.4
	1979			0.6	6.1	7.9	0.9	1.8	1.2	0.5
Lard	1977		0913	3.9	---	---	---	3.0	---	---
	1978			0.7	---	---	---	2.5	---	---
	1979			---	---	---	---	0.1	---	---
Margarine and shortening	1977		0914	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
	1978			---	---	---	---	---	---	---
	1979			---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Beverages	1977	11		0.3	2.2	7.3	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.3
	1978			0.5	3.0	8.4	0.9	1.0	0.6	0.3
	1979			0.6	3.2	10.5	1.4	1.7	0.3	0.7

See footnote at end of table.

Continued--

Appendix table 5--Agricultural imports from the United States by the European Community and Other Western Europe, 1977-79--Cont'd

		Other Western Europe									
United Kingdom	Total EC-9	Austria	Finland	Greece	Norway	Portugal	Spain	Sweden	Switzer-land	Total Other Western Europe	Total Western Europe
						Million dollars					
5.9	14.7	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.2	2.9	0.9	0.1	5.2	19.9
12.9	33.8	0.1	0.5	0.4	---	0.2	1.7	1.7	0.1	4.7	38.5
14.0	50.5	---	1.7	---	0.1	0.1	2.4	2.4	0.1	6.8	57.3
31.6	246.8	2.4	0.2	---	0.7	0.3	6.7	1.3	7.6	19.2	266.0
45.4	289.3	2.3	---	0.1	0.5	---	9.1	0.6	9.5	22.1	311.4
60.5	355.3	2.6	---	---	0.5	0.1	18.0	2.9	11.0	35.1	390.4
---	1.9	---	---	0.1	---	---	0.1	0.2	---	0.4	2.3
0.1	2.8	0.1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	0.1	2.9
---	4.8	0.3	---	0.2	---	---	2.0	---	0.2	2.7	7.5
392.1	2,344.0	4.9	2.2	55.9	23.0	250.0	262.4	9.7	62.3	670.4	3,014.4
367.6	2,075.4	2.6	6.6	45.8	38.0	288.5	406.3	13.7	69.3	870.8	2,946.2
464.2	2,179.4	3.2	26.9	131.3	33.0	381.0	432.0	19.6	59.4	1,086.4	3,265.8
8.6	151.6	0.6	0.5	---	0.5	46.7	7.9	0.1	18.2	74.5	226.1
46.3	368.3	---	5.5	---	15.1	67.5	24.8	0.3	27.3	140.5	508.8
114.1	470.9	---	17.7	---	7.3	87.4	26.3	7.5	16.2	162.4	633.3
25.1	136.7	2.0	0.6	---	1.5	19.5	---	5.3	6.6	35.5	172.2
37.3	183.5	2.2	0.9	---	1.3	10.6	---	6.4	7.6	29.0	212.5
31.2	172.2	2.8	1.7	---	1.4	22.6	---	8.1	8.6	45.2	217.4
354.2	2,041.3	2.4	1.0	55.8	20.9	183.8	254.4	3.0	37.5	558.8	2,600.1
281.0	1,518.7	0.4	0.2	45.7	21.4	210.2	381.4	5.6	33.7	698.6	2,217.3
314.7	1,529.4	0.4	7.5	131.0	24.0	270.9	405.6	6.0	34.3	879.8	2,409.2
119.8	491.4	10.0	16.2	4.7	24.8	2.6	16.6	55.2	22.5	152.6	644.0
110.6	485.0	11.5	16.4	3.7	32.2	0.6	23.0	60.4	31.7	179.5	664.5
129.7	573.0	12.9	21.8	6.7	32.7	0.5	22.8	64.6	32.9	194.9	767.9
1.5	6.2	0.6	---	0.1	0.1	---	---	0.2	0.5	1.5	7.7
18.2	33.3	0.6	---	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.4	1.4	3.5	36.8
11.1	38.3	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.3	---	0.1	1.4	1.4	4.2	42.5
6.2	13.5	0.1	---	0.3	2.1	---	0.4	0.5	0.1	3.5	17.0
4.0	11.3	---	0.1	0.2	1.4	---	0.2	0.9	0.2	3.0	14.3
25.3	32.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.9	---	0.2	1.5	0.2	3.4	35.5
24.4	879.7	7.9	---	14.0	1.7	4.1	34.2	7.4	12.5	81.8	961.5
52.5	1,047.1	9.5	---	5.5	0.7	27.8	73.6	7.1	14.8	139.0	1,186.1
86.3	1,344.0	3.9	---	10.5	1.8	21.4	61.1	5.8	10.7	115.2	1,459.2
15.6	455.0	6.5	---	13.3	0.8	3.9	34.0	6.1	8.3	72.9	527.9
45.2	656.9	7.4	---	2.2	0.6	27.4	73.4	5.8	10.7	127.5	784.4
65.7	756.6	3.6	---	2.5	1.6	21.0	60.8	4.7	7.5	101.7	858.3
0.6	4.8	1.3	---	---	---	---	---	---	0.3	1.6	6.4
0.2	11.8	2.1	---	---	---	---	---	---	0.1	2.2	14.0
0.2	1.2	0.1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	0.1	1.3
21.9	42.6	0.4	0.6	0.3	1.5	0.5	1.1	4.9	1.7	11.0	53.6
11.8	32.0	0.7	0.3	0.4	1.6	0.4	1.6	5.5	2.5	13.0	45.0
14.3	33.3	0.7	0.7	0.6	1.2	0.4	1.8	6.2	2.5	14.1	47.4
14.4	21.3	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	0.1	0.1	21.4
3.3	6.5	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	0.2	0.2	6.7
1.4	1.5	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	0.2	0.2	1.7
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
---	0.1	---	---	0.1	---	---	---	---	---	0.1	0.2
4.6	16.7	0.4	0.6	0.1	3.8	---	0.5	5.8	0.2	11.4	28.1
6.9	21.6	0.5	0.7	0.2	3.8	---	0.7	5.4	0.3	11.6	33.2
10.6	29.0	0.7	0.5	0.1	5.6	---	1.0	6.3	0.5	14.7	43.7

Appendix table 5--Agricultural imports from the United States by the European Community and Other Western Europe, 1977-79--Cont'd.

Commodity and year		SITC Numbers: Major headings	SITC Numbers: Sub-headings 1/	European Community: Belgium-Luxembourg	France	Germany	Italy	Netherlands	Denmark	Ireland
				Million dollars						
Nonalcoholic	1977		111	---	---	0.1	---	0.1	---	---
	1978			---	---	0.1	---	0.1	---	---
	1979			---	---	0.2	---	0.3	---	---
Wine	1977		1121	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
	1978			0.1	---	---	---	---	---	---
	1979			0.1	0.2	0.1	---	0.3	0.1	0.2
Tobacco, unmanufactured	1977	121		21.0	6.5	145.6	56.8	49.3	24.8	8.3
	1978			10.8	9.6	185.0	44.5	68.5	45.4	10.9
	1979			9.1	10.8	175.7	46.3	42.0	23.9	10.8
Tobacco, manufactured	1977	122		0.1	---	2.3	0.4	1.5	1.6	0.3
	1978			0.2	0.1	3.1	0.3	2.1	2.7	0.6
	1979			0.8	0.2	4.0	0.3	2.7	---	0.8
Hides, skins, and furs	1977	21		3.3	31.3	75.0	72.9	2.7	8.5	0.1
	1978			2.2	25.4	73.9	73.6	2.7	13.5	---
	1979			3.2	43.6	108.6	133.3	5.6	18.7	---
Oilseeds, oil nuts and oil kernels	1977	22		163.0	168.5	832.5	283.3	451.8	113.5	0.1
	1978			173.7	247.8	860.0	280.2	610.5	110.3	0.1
	1979			169.3	317.2	929.6	389.2	783.3	100.8	0.1
Soybeans	1977		2214	159.6	141.0	740.7	267.5	428.0	112.5	---
	1978			171.0	179.4	696.5	248.9	578.8	109.4	---
	1979			162.5	219.7	742.6	324.9	752.6	100.0	---
Natural rubber	1977	2311		0.2	3.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	---	---
	1978			0.3	0.6	---	---	---	---	---
	1979			---	0.6	---	0.2	---	---	0.1
Natural fibers	1977	261-		5.4	33.8	23.4	38.3	4.4	1.7	0.9
	1978	265		6.2	43.4	36.4	47.4	4.0	0.8	1.9
	1979			10.9	41.6	38.7	70.3	---	2.5	9.3
Raw cotton	1977		263.1	3.8	26.6	16.7	32.1	3.8	1.7	0.8
	1978			4.1	32.9	29.7	37.8	3.5	0.8	1.4
	1979			7.4	27.6	30.4	60.9	---	2.5	8.8
Crude animal and vegetable materials not elsewhere specified	1977	29		1.1	14.0	21.7	10.2	12.4	4.1	0.4
	1978			1.4	12.1	27.5	12.2	14.9	12.3	0.9
	1979			2.8	14.1	29.7	17.4	19.8	13.4	1.7
Agricultural fats and oils	1977	4		15.9	23.2	55.0	11.8	60.5	0.5	1.7
	1978			17.8	30.8	55.3	10.5	67.1	0.7	1.3
	1979			24.9	17.6	54.6	15.8	69.3	3.0	1.3
Animal and vegetable oils and fats, processed	1977		431	1.2	1.8	4.6	0.4	1.2	0.1	0.3
	1978			0.1	1.6	6.7	0.4	1.3	0.2	0.3
	1979			0.2	1.7	8.2	1.0	2.9	1.9	0.3
Total agricultural	1977			648.7	796.9	2,087.1	907.3	1,505.2	277.4	96.6
	1978			553.6	956.9	2,126.4	1,069.4	1,576.5	294.7	87.8
	1979			664.2	1,126.9	2,288.5	1,293.0	1,838.4	278.8	123.7
Total imports	1977			2,426.2	4,890.2	7,312.9	3,271.6	3,876.1	756.5	477.1
	1978			2,796.2	5,974.0	8,694.4	3,816.5	4,565.7	812.8	597.1
	1979			3,971.5	8,080.2	10,968.9	5,277.0	5,664.7	949.1	837.1

--- = none or negligible.

1/ These are components of major headings.

Compiled from UN Trade Statistics, 1975-79. SITC is the Standard International Trade Classification, revised.

Appendix table 5--Agricultural imports from the United States by the European Community and Other Western Europe, 1977-79--Cont'd.

United Kingdom	Total EC-9	Other Western Europe									Total Western Europe
		Austria	Finland	Greece	Norway	Portugal	Spain	Sweden	Switzer- land	Total Other Western Europe	
					Million dollars						
---	0.2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	0.2
0.1	0.3	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	0.3
0.2	0.7	---	---	---	---	---	---	0.1	---	0.1	0.8
0.2	0.2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	0.1	0.1	0.3
0.9	1.0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	0.1	0.1	1.1
1.2	2.2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	0.3	0.3	2.5
89.7	402.0	7.3	12.5	1.5	10.4	0.4	24.0	18.6	49.1	123.8	525.8
408.2	782.9	7.2	16.8	0.6	9.1	1.5	56.2	30.2	48.2	169.8	952.7
247.3	565.8	11.7	20.2	0.1	11.0	1.5	26.1	23.6	37.7	131.9	697.7
7.1	13.3	---	0.4	0.2	1.4	0.1	45.9	2.5	2.4	52.9	66.2
8.3	17.4	0.1	0.8	0.4	1.9	0.1	50.7	2.9	1.7	58.6	76.0
9.1	17.9	0.3	0.6	0.5	1.7	0.1	60.2	2.9	2.5	68.8	86.7
39.9	233.7	2.9	4.5	2.9	0.3	5.7	28.9	7.8	0.1	53.1	286.8
34.1	225.4	3.5	4.2	3.3	0.1	2.6	30.3	8.5	0.1	52.6	278.0
50.5	363.6	5.4	7.9	6.8	0.2	6.7	54.2	10.2	0.2	91.6	455.2
257.3	2,270.0	0.7	27.3	14.6	60.6	62.4	330.0	0.7	16.6	512.9	2,782.9
353.3	2,635.9	1.4	24.2	23.4	71.4	112.0	441.9	0.9	23.6	699.1	3,335.0
333.1	3,022.6	1.7	20.0	28.6	85.1	107.3	524.9	1.2	28.9	797.7	3,820.3
235.7	2,085.0	0.1	25.1	14.1	58.8	28.0	317.8	---	13.4	457.3	2,542.3
302.0	2,286.0	---	22.2	23.4	68.7	52.8	430.2	---	21.2	618.5	2,904.5
259.1	2,561.4	0.1	17.7	28.5	82.5	53.3	508.5	---	23.8	714.4	3,275.8
0.1	3.8	---	---	---	---	---	0.2	---	---	0.2	4.0
---	0.9	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	0.9
0.2	1.2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1.2
47.6	155.5	0.5	5.3	19.6	1.5	32.0	37.1	7.1	12.5	115.6	271.1
58.7	198.8	2.8	3.5	13.4	1.1	34.0	28.8	8.1	18.9	110.6	309.4
69.9	243.5	1.6	5.9	2.8	2.2	15.8	31.3	6.4	17.1	83.1	326.6
26.1	111.6	0.4	5.0	19.6	1.5	31.6	34.2	6.0	12.0	110.3	221.9
22.3	132.5	2.7	3.2	13.4	1.1	34.0	24.0	7.5	18.0	103.9	236.4
33.0	170.5	1.6	5.5	2.7	2.2	15.7	27.9	6.0	16.6	78.2	248.7
14.3	78.2	1.3	2.4	0.8	0.9	1.1	2.8	2.6	2.3	14.2	92.4
17.7	99.0	1.4	2.1	1.0	1.2	0.9	3.7	2.9	2.6	15.8	114.8
21.7	120.6	2.1	2.5	0.6	1.8	1.0	5.2	3.6	4.1	20.9	141.5
44.3	212.9	0.9	0.1	0.6	4.6	8.2	22.4	3.4	1.8	42.0	254.9
34.5	218.0	0.7	---	0.2	2.6	3.0	21.6	5.2	1.9	35.2	253.2
23.4	210.0	0.1	---	0.1	2.3	6.3	27.6	10.3	1.0	47.7	257.7
2.8	12.4	---	---	---	0.5	---	0.1	0.4	0.1	1.1	13.5
6.2	16.8	---	---	---	---	---	0.4	0.4	0.2	1.0	17.8
6.2	22.4	---	---	---	0.4	---	0.5	0.3	0.4	1.6	24.0
1,108.2	7,427.4	40.5	72.7	116.3	137.3	367.7	816.1	128.7	192.5	1,871.8	9,299.2
1,544.8	8,210.1	44.8	76.2	98.7	166.3	472.3	1,149.4	154.6	226.9	2,389.2	10,599.3
1,571.4	9,185.0	48.1	109.0	189.4	180.4	542.2	1,271.2	169.0	210.4	2,719.7	11,904.7
6,449.5	29,460.1	425.1	356.2	350.1	786.7	505.8	2,136.1	1,437.6	1,208.7	7,206.3	36,666.4
8,113.2	35,369.9	486.5	395.8	311.9	776.0	617.0	2,474.2	1,506.8	1,786.5	8,354.7	43,724.6
10,346.1	46,094.4	642.7	574.7	469.6	987.2	764.2	3,133.4	2,076.3	1,837.8	10,485.9	56,580.3

Appendix table 6--Agricultural exports by country, European Community and Other Western Europe, 1977-79

Commodity and year		Major headings	Subheadings 1/	European Community: Belgium-Luxembourg	France	Germany	Italy	Netherlands	Denmark	Ireland
				Million dollars						
Live animals	1977	00		226.3	541.3	192.4	5.4	324.3	32.9	268.1
	1978			249.0	749.3	250.6	8.4	423.4	36.1	344.8
	1979			254.7	908.6	283.1	15.0	539.5	42.0	269.6
Meat and meat preparations	1977	01		633.9	752.0	619.0	93.9	1,804.4	1,398.6	663.7
	1978			763.2	853.7	746.8	120.5	2,110.9	1,761.4	823.4
	1979			893.0	1,132.6	1,034.9	206.3	2,476.0	2,141.1	926.8
Dairy products and eggs	1977	02		472.5	1,222.4	1,152.1	108.4	1,705.5	549.2	334.7
	1978			671.0	1,328.2	1,441.6	104.3	2,125.5	697.5	475.1
	1979			786.6	1,696.7	1,996.5	165.5	2,529.3	763.9	669.6
Cereals and cereal preparations	1977	04		648.3	2,194.0	626.8	345.6	755.5	199.6	32.9
	1978			705.3	3,246.5	662.4	479.7	798.9	312.4	87.3
	1979			958.8	3,895.2	728.9	673.3	755.7	282.9	76.9
Wheat and flour	1977		041, 046	66.9	1,254.3	273.9	103.5	142.9	43.1	1.6
	1978			91.8	1,550.7	217.7	132.7	207.2	22.8	4.5
	1979			203.9	1,815.0	247.5	231.6	261.2	27.2	6.2
Rice	1977		042	24.2	26.0	38.3	132.3	38.9	0.5	0.1
	1978			43.0	26.2	47.7	213.3	42.2	1.4	0.1
	1979			68.0	20.6	25.5	236.8	44.5	1.4	0.1
Feedgrains	1977		043-045	309.3	644.5	102.9	4.0	382.3	80.0	9.9
	1978			287.8	1,336.0	121.7	4.5	326.2	187.8	56.4
	1979			388.3	1,656.3	120.9	12.3	200.3	137.3	38.5
Fruits and vegetables	1977	05		421.6	848.3	352.6	1,851.3	1,542.3	58.0	40.1
	1978			464.4	1,027.1	409.9	1,864.2	1,607.8	64.7	43.9
	1979			551.4	1,319.1	500.5	2,503.5	1,949.6	66.8	47.1
Sugar, sugar preparations and honey	1977	06		235.3	697.0	324.4	41.5	215.7	108.2	44.4
	1978			239.4	735.6	355.1	46.0	264.8	134.1	59.5
	1979			314.9	788.1	338.0	66.2	329.7	134.3	74.2
Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices, etc.	1977	07		195.4	251.0	481.4	89.1	955.3	40.9	64.9
	1978			224.0	291.6	621.9	108.0	1,099.8	39.1	87.8
	1979			296.6	374.8	736.3	164.1	1,105.5	59.8	98.7
Animal feed	1977	08		202.4	392.2	505.1	102.8	464.6	197.0	38.2
	1978			244.7	464.6	520.6	75.6	595.8	192.9	38.4
	1979			268.3	592.3	673.2	134.8	760.4	185.8	55.9
Oilseed cake and meal	1977		0813	101.3	35.7	175.8	6.5	191.2	22.0	0.6
	1978			128.3	39.2	192.4	5.5	295.3	18.5	0.9
	1979			133.5	45.4	236.5	8.1	417.0	14.6	0.3
Meatmeal and fishmeal	1977		0814	13.8	36.1	34.2	17.3	6.9	134.9	8.6
	1978			17.3	37.7	33.7	15.9	5.6	128.8	9.0
	1979			17.6	35.0	36.0	25.3	9.4	127.0	6.4
Miscellaneous food preparations	1977	09		137.3	138.9	214.6	69.0	339.0	64.4	139.8
	1978			158.8	168.7	284.4	63.0	398.3	88.5	172.9
	1979			205.0	222.3	343.8	87.5	477.9	124.2	235.6
Beverages	1977	11		91.8	1,661.5	399.8	562.3	273.4	118.6	46.6
	1978			123.6	2,357.6	443.6	752.1	332.0	114.8	68.7
	1979			159.8	2,791.1	543.4	1,191.2	430.5	116.6	98.2
Nonalcoholic	1977		111	21.7	74.8	40.2	17.0	84.6	7.7	3.4
	1978			28.8	98.2	36.9	30.9	81.3	9.4	4.7
	1979			47.8	131.5	53.4	44.0	98.5	10.8	6.4

See footnote at end of table.

United Kingdom	Total EC-9	Other Western Europe: Austria	Finland	Greece	Norway	Portugal	Spain	Sweden	Switzer-land	Total Other Western Europe	Total Western Europe
					Million Dollars						
190.9	1,781.6	71.9	0.8	1.3	---	0.3	7.5	1.4	11.1	94.3	1,875.9
251.0	2,312.6	85.7	2.0	2.3	0.1	0.5	12.0	1.9	9.6	114.1	2,426.7
363.4	2,675.9	114.0	1.5	3.4	0.2	0.7	12.2	3.2	12.3	147.5	2,823.4
437.5	6,408.0	34.6	17.0	0.6	2.9	0.9	20.0	57.9	5.5	139.4	6,547.4
542.2	7,722.1	48.1	30.2	1.6	3.7	0.4	26.4	56.7	6.2	173.3	7,895.4
585.8	9,396.5	71.5	43.5	0.3	5.8	1.2	36.4	75.3	6.6	240.6	9,637.1
171.4	5,716.2	98.4	118.1	6.4	45.3	2.8	28.4	19.6	219.3	538.3	6,254.5
425.8	7,269.0	116.7	122.5	4.0	45.5	5.4	24.1	27.5	267.7	613.4	7,882.4
481.6	9,089.6	130.5	136.2	5.7	54.4	7.6	30.0	28.2	284.1	676.7	9,766.3
367.9	5,170.6	23.2	77.6	36.9	12.6	4.1	41.1	143.2	14.9	353.6	5,524.2
700.0	6,992.5	64.2	25.4	86.2	13.3	5.1	53.1	149.2	20.2	416.7	7,409.2
562.4	7,934.1	80.5	28.6	131.7	11.1	5.5	58.1	174.2	24.5	514.2	8,448.3
41.2	1,927.4	---	11.9	20.6	0.8	---	12.6	91.8	---	137.7	2,065.1
65.9	2,293.3	33.6	1.4	70.7	1.1	---	28.2	72.8	----	207.8	2,501.1
44.6	2,837.1	32.1	---	107.2	---	---	27.6	65.1	---	232.0	3,069.1
25.0	285.3	---	---	7.9	---	---	22.6	0.3	---	30.8	316.1
34.0	407.9	---	---	3.3	---	---	17.5	0.1	---	20.9	428.8
30.4	427.3	---	---	3.1	---	---	19.4	0.1	---	22.6	449.9
70.8	1,603.7	1.2	53.3	0.1	4.0	---	2.0	22.7	0.1	83.4	1,687.1
324.1	2,644.5	1.1	11.3	---	2.8	---	3.1	43.4	0.2	61.9	2,706.4
171.0	2,724.9	8.6	13.1	---	0.1	---	3.7	67.4	0.8	93.7	2,818.6
192.8	5,307.0	47.6	20.6	591.5	3.2	82.4	1,125.5	39.7	33.4	1,943.9	7,250.9
258.3	5,740.3	55.6	14.0	617.9	3.1	82.7	1,381.2	44.8	36.7	2,236.0	7,976.3
319.5	7,257.6	58.9	12.5	645.1	3.8	94.5	1,995.9	49.6	42.2	2,902.5	10,160.1
195.4	1,861.9	12.6	27.8	12.2	2.0	8.6	27.7	24.0	16.5	131.4	1,993.3
205.3	2,039.8	15.3	14.6	9.8	1.9	2.1	31.4	25.8	23.5	124.4	2,164.2
220.2	2,265.7	19.8	19.1	15.2	2.5	9.5	27.4	37.6	22.4	153.5	2,419.2
486.4	2,564.4	11.9	23.6	6.1	7.0	0.5	98.9	34.8	120.6	303.5	2,867.9
562.3	3,034.5	11.2	21.1	6.6	7.2	1.9	98.2	38.6	121.1	305.9	3,340.4
570.6	3,406.5	16.4	29.7	11.6	8.0	0.7	147.5	44.5	128.2	386.6	3,793.1
105.5	2,007.8	3.3	0.7	26.0	228.3	0.5	41.4	4.9	6.2	311.3	2,319.1
112.1	2,244.7	4.9	1.5	21.3	157.6	1.7	40.5	5.9	12.2	245.6	2,490.3
121.0	2,791.5	4.2	1.7	31.8	173.4	8.0	35.0	9.4	15.1	278.6	3,070.1
21.0	554.1	---	---	14.1	23.1	---	2.1	0.6	0.2	40.1	594.2
18.5	698.6	---	---	10.0	25.7	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.5	37.9	736.5
14.9	870.3	---	---	9.5	35.2	6.3	2.5	0.8	1.1	55.4	925.7
6.6	258.4	0.5	---	0.1	204.6	---	1.5	0.5	0.6	207.8	466.2
4.7	252.7	0.3	---	---	130.9	---	5.7	0.4	0.4	137.7	390.4
4.0	260.6	0.5	0.2	---	136.1	0.8	3.8	0.3	0.5	142.2	402.8
141.5	1,244.5	12.1	0.4	1.9	17.3	1.9	24.6	18.7	92.0	168.9	1,413.4
174.5	1,509.1	14.7	0.3	2.1	17.4	2.3	27.9	19.9	133.4	218.0	1,727.1
177.0	1,873.2	23.3	1.6	3.7	20.3	3.3	49.7	27.4	143.9	273.2	2,146.4
1,098.8	4,252.8	33.2	6.9	37.2	6.7	134.4	276.0	4.8	14.9	514.1	4,766.9
1,545.8	5,738.2	55.2	7.0	44.6	4.1	163.1	302.7	3.2	19.2	599.1	6,337.3
1,816.8	7,147.5	79.2	9.5	53.2	4.6	204.3	468.0	3.9	23.7	846.4	7,993.9
29.7	279.1	4.1	---	0.6	0.5	0.5	2.3	1.4	8.8	18.2	297.3
51.6	341.8	11.8	0.1	1.8	0.5	0.4	2.4	2.3	11.3	30.6	372.4
47.8	440.2	22.6	0.2	2.7	0.5	0.6	3.6	3.0	13.1	46.3	486.5

Appendix table 6--Agricultural exports by country, European Community and other Western Europe, 1977-79--Cont'd.

Commodity and year		SITC Number: Major headings	SITC Number: Sub-headings 1/	European Community: Belgium-Luxembourg	France	Germany	Italy	Netherlands	Denmark	Ireland
				Million dollars						
Wine	1977		1121	17.0	1,006.7	180.2	506.6	4.3	4.5	0.1
	1978			28.8	1,363.0	246.1	675.6	5.6	5.8	0.4
	1979			27.5	1,658.6	296.1	1,065.3	6.4	3.8	0.6
Tobacco, unmanufactured	1977	121		16.2	6.4	9.9	55.6	32.6	3.6	0.1
	1978			7.1	9.6	12.8	72.9	42.1	4.2	0.3
	1979			7.9	9.1	13.6	93.5	61.2	2.1	1.5
Tobacco, manufactured	1977	122		123.6	64.0	186.6	1.0	268.1	25.9	25.8
	1978			161.5	78.0	251.3	1.0	376.0	33.5	31.3
	1979			188.5	78.5	327.2	2.3	486.9	42.1	34.5
Hides, skins, and furs	1977	21		57.9	209.8	127.9	18.7	120.7	243.8	31.8
	1978			72.8	280.5	171.3	20.9	170.1	294.7	47.7
	1979			98.3	397.7	238.4	28.1	234.3	460.7	64.9
Oilseeds, oil nuts and oil kernels	1977	22		11.8	36.3	23.0	1.9	61.7	32.7	0.1
	1978			12.2	50.6	27.6	1.3	87.1	44.5	0.1
	1979			16.9	62.3	19.7	2.3	119.3	52.3	0.1
Natural rubber	1977	2311		0.8	6.2	2.2	6.4	4.8	---	---
	1978			0.8	5.2	2.5	5.5	4.4	0.1	---
	1979			1.0	7.1	2.7	6.2	5.6	0.1	---
Natural fibers	1977	261-265		205.1	433.4	140.0	25.2	42.2	1.4	14.1
	1978			214.9	437.7	146.6	32.0	49.1	1.3	18.5
	1979			248.1	538.0	190.7	41.6	55.3	1.8	22.5
Crude animal and vegetable materials not elsewhere specified	1977	29		136.8	213.8	277.8	536.1	1,049.1	193.7	12.6
	1978			161.2	244.7	294.0	206.4	1,271.9	231.9	15.5
	1979			178.2	293.5	349.5	294.1	1,494.5	292.9	16.0
Agricultural fats and oils	1977	4		155.5	277.3	633.9	85.0	419.1	90.0	18.5
	1978			196.3	333.0	681.9	108.2	546.0	102.3	20.5
	1979			231.2	407.7	821.4	170.3	698.2	111.5	22.5
Animal and vegetable oils and fats, processed	1977		431	25.3	30.1	173.9	22.4	131.4	28.7	1.2
	1978			28.9	35.7	209.1	13.8	162.4	37.6	1.2
	1979			40.3	46.1	271.8	21.1	215.1	42.5	3.4
Total agricultural	1977			3,972.5	9,945.6	6,269.4	3,999.2	10,378.3	3,358.5	1,781.1
	1978			4,670.2	12,662.2	7,325.0	4,070.1	12,303.8	4,153.8	2,335.5
	1979			5,659.2	15,514.7	9,141.7	5,845.7	14,509.7	4,881.0	2,714.7
Total imports	1977			37,450.3	63,363.4	117,932.4	45,062.4	43,604.8	9,911.2	4,400.2
	1978			44,792.8	76,494.3	142,089.6	56,048.3	50,149.2	11,676.0	5,681.1
	1979			56,083.2	97,958.8	171,436.7	72,236.8	63,667.4	14,341.6	7.173.0

--- = none or negligible.

1/ These are components of major headings.

Compiled from UN Trade Statistics, 1975-79. SITC is the Standard International Trade Classification, revised.

Appendix table 6--Agricultural exports by country, European Community and Other Western Europe, 1977-79--Continued

United Kingdom	Total EC-9	Other Western Europe: Austria	Finland	Greece	Norway	Portugal	Spain	Sweden	Switzer-land	Total Other Western Europe	Total Western Europe
Million dollars											
40.3	1,759.7	19.1	---	23.8	---	131.2	242.7	---	2.2	419.0	2,178.7
51.9	2,377.2	31.0	---	27.1	---	160.1	244.0	---	3.3	465.5	2,842.7
55.5	3,113.8	43.5	---	34.3	---	200.0	399.6	---	3.2	680.6	3,794.4
8.8	133.2	2.4	---	153.2	0.1	---	0.6	0.3	17.6	174.2	307.4
165.4	314.4	2.3	---	214.0	0.1	---	1.4	0.3	22.1	240.2	554.6
231.6	420.5	3.4	---	190.6	0.1	---	2.9	0.6	20.6	218.2	638.7
287.5	982.5	2.4	9.0	0.3	3.5	0.6	10.6	11.3	132.9	170.6	1,153.1
370.3	1,302.9	2.7	15.7	0.2	3.6	1.1	10.9	15.2	176.4	225.8	1,528.7
493.6	1,653.6	2.5	23.3	0.2	4.0	1.3	12.8	16.5	151.0	211.6	1,865.2
280.8	1,091.4	12.2	124.6	41.7	53.4	3.1	1.6	59.2	28.6	324.4	1,415.8
309.1	1,367.1	16.7	150.4	55.8	59.5	4.9	3.7	69.4	35.0	395.4	1,762.5
471.1	1,993.5	21.4	239.3	56.5	86.3	7.2	6.5	96.1	52.8	566.1	2,559.6
8.8	176.3	2.2	---	2.2	---	---	4.9	12.4	0.1	21.8	198.1
10.9	234.3	1.9	---	1.6	---	---	3.9	8.6	0.1	16.1	250.4
6.6	279.6	1.5	---	1.6	---	---	5.4	38.3	0.1	46.9	326.5
6.1	26.5	0.2	---	---	---	---	0.2	0.6	0.1	1.1	27.6
4.9	23.4	0.2	---	---	---	---	0.2	0.7	0.4	1.5	24.9
7.4	30.1	0.3	---	---	---	---	0.1	0.9	0.1	1.4	31.5
256.3	1,117.9	7.8	0.6	36.8	2.9	1.3	39.2	3.0	24.2	115.8	1,233.7
289.7	1,189.8	4.4	1.1	44.8	3.8	1.9	65.4	3.1	30.0	154.5	1,344.3
331.2	1,429.1	6.1	0.6	46.5	4.8	3.9	40.0	2.1	32.8	136.8	1,565.9
67.9	2,487.8	26.3	5.0	11.2	10.8	13.1	55.6	21.6	22.9	166.5	2,654.3
79.8	2,505.4	21.7	5.5	11.8	13.9	17.6	74.8	28.7	27.9	201.9	2,707.3
93.2	3,011.9	23.0	6.8	11.7	18.6	20.1	93.6	33.7	30.0	237.5	3,249.4
99.7	1,779.0	8.5	12.0	11.6	114.7	11.2	222.6	57.2	16.9	454.7	2,233.7
108.6	2,096.8	11.0	10.6	71.4	94.7	13.4	288.7	62.6	17.3	569.7	2,666.5
139.7	2,602.5	13.6	10.7	43.4	116.3	30.6	403.6	73.8	20.6	712.6	3,315.1
44.0	457.0	1.5	7.1	1.8	45.5	1.1	1.8	19.0	6.8	84.6	541.6
52.0	540.7	2.3	7.4	1.6	44.1	1.4	4.6	23.8	5.8	91.0	631.7
64.5	704.8	2.5	9.0	4.0	56.6	1.6	3.4	28.4	8.7	114.2	819.0
4,404.1	44,108.7	410.8	444.8	977.1	510.8	265.7	2,026.4	514.7	777.8	5,928.1	50,036.8
6,116.1	53,636.7	532.5	421.8	1,196.2	429.5	304.2	2,446.7	562.2	958.9	6,852.0	60,488.7
6,992.4	65,259.1	670.1	564.9	1,252.3	514.2	398.2	3,425.0	715.2	1,011.1	8,551.0	73,810.1
57,439.2	379,163.9	9,807.7	7,668.3	2,757.3	8,716.1	2,013.4	10,217.7	19,054.4	17,324.9	77,559.8	456,723.7
71,483.3	458,414.6	12,173.9	8,571.6	3,375.3	10,026.6	2,410.5	13,102.5	21,768.1	23,532.3	94,960.8	553,375.4
90,503.5	573,400.9	15,478.2	11,174.7	3,877.4	13,466.4	3,353.8	18,196.0	27,537.8	26,389.7	119,474.0	692,874.9

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